NO. 29.---VOL. XXVI.

pledge, was, to give it no other epithet, wholly unnecessary.

The reason which induced me to address you The reason which induced the of the clergy-individually, instead of all three of the clergy-

men whose names were appended to the original communication, would be sufficiently obvious, I presumed from my letter itself. I had heard that

a appropriate answer to such a demand, to say, We do not recognise your right or duty to insti-ate an inquisition over us. The differences and

whether "each one" or any one of the Orthodox clergy would have improved the "opportunity to speak for himself," in reply to the demand.

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FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1841.

RELIGIOUS.

The published from the Boston Courier by request.

To rue Rev. 1.H. Faitemuse:

My Der Sir,—I thank you for your letter of each design to the regular to the services, it is highly probable that the indecorant and the continued to make a service of the public, for the consistency and the public, for the continued to the year of the first think you for severe to perform, would probably have ended in the exceptance commondated. But a recognition of the service of the first think you for its control. The publication of the service is as disaspected with an or recognition of the service of the services of th sequent part of my letter, that I was especially in Mr. Parker's confidence, or spoke with authority from him. The publication of the sermon proved that the information upon which I made my statement was not correct, but not that I had violated a pledge, or given an assurance which Mr. Parker had failed to fulfil. All that portion of your letter, therefore, which relates to this point, and is occupied with holding me up before the public, as one who had failed to redeem a placker, was to give it no other entitles, wholly or may be uttered. We contend that you have no reason to suppose that we approve of the sentiments of Mr. Parker, any more than you do yourselves, and therefore have no need or right to interrogate us. Mr. Parker is one of your body, and, in his service, has spoken as your organ as much as ours. As individuals, or as a body, proceed in relation to him as you deem fit; but in relation to ourselves, we contend that Christian courtesy requires you to proceed in and but in relation to ourselves, we contend that Christian courtesy requires you to proceed in and Christian courtesy requires you to proceed in and conclude the services you have on satisfactory by Untarians generally. I had not heard that are other two clergymen had been so assured. conclude the services you have on satisfactory ground voted to perform." To have replied to this reasoning would have been difficult. It is very whether you had been so assured, and if you had, whether you made a public inquiry upon a subject in monstrating; but if so, it was under circumstan-

why you made a public inquiry upon a subject in respect to which you had already been as well informed as you could expect to be. To the first of these questions you return no answer. You take no notice of it. To the second, you say that you "wished to know whether the Unitarian clergemen of Boston and vicinity so far sympathize with the preacher in his opinions, as expressed on that occasion, as knowingly to unite with deats, in ordaining men to the work of the Christian ministry." This was a perfectly pure motive, and honorable to yourself. I thank you for the explicitness with which you have stated it and can only regret that such a simple "wish".

some serviceable, I thank you for it myself, you reverse the case, however, and suppose the Case, however, and suppose the Case, however, and suppose the Scriptures, as the records of a divine, supernaturally communicated revelation of truth and duty to man. But you were not willing to wait for the discussion of this question to come up in the natural and proper manner it would have doe of his speculations, or offended by the stric-es of his opinions, and the Unitarian clergy were not disposed to wait till U have undertaken to determine the matter and authority of words printed in black nike a public demand of the members of the or-aming council "whether they sympathized with with the properties of the preacher," you will be better be to determine whether you would not deem it in Mr. Parker's sermon. Though it was generally understood that the sermon was in press, you chose to hasten and forestall the discussion of it, and give it a peculiar character and directhe an inquisition over us. The differences and difficulties in our own denomination we can sette among ourselves." Some few weeks since, when all Unitarians were described by one of your brethren, in a printed sermon, as doing greater injury and wrong to the Saviour than Jusa who betrayed him, or Saul who persecuted his disciples, I felt a strong "wish to know," whether all the Orhadox clergymen "of Boston and vicinity," symbolic clergymen "of Boston and vicinity," symbolic vicinity, and public vicinity, symbolic vicinity, and public vicinity, symbolic vicinity, and public vicinity, symbolic vi been mentioned, or my conduct assailed in your communication, I should not have felt called upon communication, I should not have felt called upon to notice it. Being so mentioned and so assailed in You ask how we knew that we were not ordaining a deist? We had all the evidence an order my own name, answering your questions so far as I was individually concerned, and then, assum-ing the liberty of which you had set me the example We know that the candidate had studied divinity at an Orthodox theological school; that he had been approbated to preach by an association of Orthodox ministers; that he had been for two or three years a popular preacher; that he had been employed by all the religious societies of his nature town, Portsmouth, associated and jointly contributing for that purpose, as a minister to the Poor in this place; and that he had been for some anoths preaching to the religious society at South-Boston which had invited him to become their Caristian teacher and pastor. With this evidence before them, the council certainly had good reason to suppose that the candidate was a Christian, and not a deist; and upon the strength of this

them, or are ready so to treat them, then your question, put forth in your communication of the 28th of May, and subsequently repeated and enlarged in your letter to me of the 25th of June were petinent. There was force and meaning in them. You had a right, you were justified in putting them. But if you do not regard Unitarians as Christians, if you are unwilling to receive them to your church, to extend toward them. Christian, arreduces and following the works.

rians as Christians, if you are unwilling to receive them to your church, to extend toward them Christian, privileges and fellowship, then you regard then as infidels, or deists, or whatever name you chot so to give them. They are not Christians in your estimation. If you so regard Unitarians, if you have so treated them, and intend, and do not intend to assume any such potarians, if you have so treated them, and intend. tarians, if you have so treated them, and intend so to continue to treat them, then your inquiries, as put 1 of the your communication of the 28th of May, and subsequently repeated and enlarged in your letter to me of the 25th of June were not when you assist in ordaining a man to the office of Christian posters. Lethe is some of his continuous conti in your etter to me of the 25th of June were not pertinent. They are without force or meaning. They amount to simply asking, whether infidels and deists; whether those who are not Christians, are ready to unite with those who are not Christians, in introducing men into the Christians pastor? John, in one of his epistor, of all the septed is a partaker of his evil deeds." Now design is certainly not "the doctrine of Christ." And if it be not "bidding a man God speed." Now design is certainly not "the doctrine of Christ." And if it be not "bidding a man God speed." Now design is certainly not "the doctrine of Christ." And if it be not "bidding a man God speed." Now design is certainly not "the doctrine of Christ." And if it be not "bidding a man God speed." Now design is certainly not "the doctrine of Christ." And if it be not "bidding a man God speed." Now design is certainly not "the doctrine of Christ." And if it be not "bidding a man God speed." Now design is certainly not "the doctrine of Christ." And if it be not "bidding a man God speed." Now design is certainly not "the doctrine of Christ." And if it be not "bidding a man God speed." Now design is certainly not "the doctrine of Christ." And if it be not "bidding a man God speed." Now design is certainly not "the doctrine of Christ." And if it be not "bidding a man God speed." Now design is certainly not "the doctrine of Christ." And if it be not "bidding a man God speed." Now design is certainly not "the doctrine of Christ." And if it be not "bidding a man God speed." Now design is ce

the costsion, as knowingly to mine with the word for the Circuits, an electron ment to the word for the Circuits of the control of the control of the Circuits dence. But when you wish to make the impression on the public mind that I am quite culpable for not having a better knowledge of the sentiments of the Unitarians, then you can express your "regret that my desire to know was not accompanied with a wiser discernment of the My Dear Sir,—In your letter of the 3d inst.

You express your thanks for mine of the 25th of June; specially "for its courteous tone and spirit." Permit me to express my thanks for yours, and for the same reason. "The courteous are authorized to speak for the denomination. If tone and spirit of your last letter, are in such striking contracts."

My Dear Sir,—In your letter of the 3d inst. but a companied with a wiser discernment of the best and most direct sources of information; that is, you regret that I did not apply to certain or authorized to speak for the denomination. If so, with what propriety could you say to me that the propriety your prop

To the Rev. S. K. Lothrop:

My Dear Signature St. Country:

cussion of it, and give it a peculiar character and

so, with what propriety could you say to me that striking contrast, as it seems to me, with the "tone and spirit" of your first, that, if my letter was, in any measure, the cause of the change, its publication has already done some good, for which I feel grateful.

After a perusal of your letter, the first impression on my mind was, that there was nothing in it, relating to the matter in controversy, which requires an answer. But on a re-perusal, I became convinced that there were two or three points which claimed some notice. To those points I wish now, with all possible brevity, to turn your attention. I say, with all possible brevity, because I would not weary the patience of the kind Editor who gives us the use of his paper, or offend the public taste by the frequency and length of our communications. I was hoping that your letter and my answer would have ended the controversy, so far as we, personally, there were the terminate specific to the matter in controversy, and length of our communications. I was hoping that your letter and my answer would have ended the controversy, so far as we, personally, the propriety could you say to me that "no Unitarian clergymen feels authorized to speak for his problem; "bound that, if my teter was, in such that, if my teters we authorized to speak for his problem; "bound that, if my teter was, in any measure, that, if my teter was, in such that, if my teter was, in such that, if my teters we have the terminate in clergymen feels authorized to speak for his paper was, in any measure, that, if my teters were the termination. I was not been the termination of them, they, according to your letter, would have answered if they answered at all, that "the Unitarian leeps and there, and there, and there, and there, and there was nothing in one to them, they, according to your letter, would have answered if they answered at all, that "the Unitarian clergymen feels authorized to speak for his paper one it was not then, they, according to your letter, would have answered if they ans ing that your letter and my answer would have ended the controversy, so far as we, personally, are concerned. But it seems that you were not satisfied. might say the same, and yet most readily recogmatter of fact, which requires correction. The statement I will here quote: "Though it was generally understood that the sermon was in press, you chose to hasten and forestall the dispress, you chose to hasten and forestall the dispress. admitting an Orthodox elergyman into my pul-pit, without the least design of signifying there-by that, in my opinion, he ought to leave the ministry, or that he ought not to be regarded as a

direction, by a public communication in the newspapers, proposing certain questions to the direction, by a public communication in the newspapers, proposing certain questions to the membe s of the ordaining council." To this I reply, t at though it may have been "generally understood that the sermon was in press, it was not so understood by me. Not the slightest intimation was given me that the sermon was in press, or ever would be there, till after our report of it was published. And if the Christian minister. You say in your letter that I made a personal attack upon you. Nothing in the paper of which you complain, can justify you in making such a declaration. No, sir, I did not attack you. I asked a civil question, and in a civil manner, not adceive the justness or propriety of your placing your refusal on this ground. There is a great people desiration teacher and pastor. With this evidence, the council certainly had good reason suppose that the candidate was a Christian, and to a deist; and upon the strength of this and not a deist; and upon the strength of this was published. But we have not either of us, I presume, in what we have written, proposed to become the public champions of the council certainly have proposed to become the public champions of the congression of the c

of mine can adequately describe.

In one part of your letter you are, as it seems to me, rather disingenuous. You assume that I regard all Unitarians as infidels; that I have so treated them, and intend so to treat them. And treated them, and intend so to treat them. And you say that the questions proposed by me are not pertinent. "They are without force or meaning. They are ount to simply a sking whether infidels and decay sympathize with infidels and decays sympathize with infidels and decays; whether those who are not Christians are ready to unite with those who are not Christians, in narrounding men into the Christian ministry,—questions which, at least, seem to carry absurdity montheir face. This is the position in which dity upon their face. This is the position in which

dity upon their face. This is the position in which you have placed yourself by your inquiries." No, sir; you mistake. I have placed myself in no such position. Nor will I allow you to place m. The above questions, you say, "carry absurdity upon their face." So they do. But they are not questions of my asking. And I beg you not to lay this absurdity to my charge, till I have done something to deserve it. My position is this:—Unitarian ctergymen call themselves Christian ministers. Do they call Mr. Parker a Christian minister? It is presumed that you now understand my position. stand my position.

I would speak kindly; yet you will excuse me

if I speak plainly and fearlessly. I am sorry to see in your letter what appears to be a labored effort, on your part, to exonerate the council from all responsibility or blame in the matter of that ordination, and to raise a smoke and dust in order
to conceal from the public eye the very point
which ought to be distinctly seen. And what is
that point? It is simply this: Does a Council
assume no responsibility in uniting with a known
deist, in the services of an ordination? and is an
ordained deist regarded by the members of that
Council as a Christian minister? Here is a
matter of fact standing out prominently, as easily
discernible as the noon-day sun in the cloudless
heavens, that you and your brethren united in
council with a deist; with one whom you acknowledge to be a deist; and this same deist all responsibility or blame in the matter of that or-

a regal one. They can make their own bargains without the intervention of a council. Or if their intervention be necessary to make the connection legal, then surely responsibility is involved. Nei-ther can the difficulty be met by saying, (I do not know that you are inclined to say it,) that you were unacquainted with the sentiments of Mr. Parker, before you voted to make him you preacher on that occasion. I will not do you the injustice even to insinuate that you were ignorant of the fact that Mr. Parker, some months since, undermine the very foundation of the Christian Sabbath, the Christian Church, and the Christian Ministry, as institutions ordained of God. Reports of his speeches on that occasion, were published in the newspapers; and it would be "passing strange," if they did not fall into your own hands. Neither can it be supposed that you were unac-quainted with a publication called the Dial, in the October number of which, sentiments are advanced by Mr. Parker, as truly deistical as those in

All that you say in your letter about the Ortho dox Congregationalists refusing to acknowledge Unitarian Congregationalists as Christians, is, in my judgment, wholly irrelevant. What, though they do, or do not, make this acknowledgment. Is that answering the question whether the Unitarian clergy do, or do not, recognize deists as Christians? What, though my brother Adams, in his cuse me for interposing a word here in reference to him. True, he needs not my advocacy. But in justice to him, I must say that your insinua-tions with regard to that sermon are, as I think, unfair, and not authorized by the facts in the case. But let him have said what he may, does that answer the question whether you do, or do not, have fellowship with deists, as ministers of the Gospel? What, though the Orthodox clergy do, or do not, differ among themselves on certain points of doctrine? Does that settle the question that you assume no responsibility in uniting with deists in the services of an ordaining Council?

WHOLE NO. 1833.

was licensed to practice to gratify their wishes? How would the public feel?—how would you yourself feel, if some one of the physicians who signed the diploma, should coolly say to the community who make this call, "that is his affair and their affair, and not mine?" On the contrarry, would not the gentlemen whose business it is to give diplomas, reply to such an application,—"We have examined the candidate, and find him altogether deficient in medical science and skill. We regard the life and health of our fellow-citizens, and feel ourselves responsible for what we do in this matter. If any portion of the people will have such a man as their physician, and if he well practice among them, then on him and them be the responsibility. We will not assume one particle of it." And ought not the teachers of religion to feel as much concern for the moral health of the community, as do physicians for its natural health? And permit me to ask, is it a light matter to give your sanction and authority to a transaction whereby a man is introduced into the pulpit, who denies the divine authority and inspiration of the Bible, and holds up that blessed book to ridicule and scorn? Who says that its writers were no more inspired than we may be, if we will only pay the price? Is it doing no book to ridicule and scorn? Who says that its writers were no more inspired than we may be, if we will only pay the price? Is it doing no injury thus to remove the salutary restraints of the Bible from the public mind? Do you owe nothing to the morals of the community? Are you willing that they should be corrupted and spoiled by the philosophical speculations and deistical reasonings of men whom you have authorized to stand up in the pulpit as preachers of the Gospel? All this strikes me as an outrage upon common decency and common sense, as well as upon our

All this strikes me as an outrage upon common decency and common sense, as well as upon our common Christianity. I have too much respect for your character to believe that, on sober reflection, you will justify any such procedure. Indeed, charity forces me to the conclusion that you now condemn it as heartily as I do.

Had the preacher differed from you and your brethren merely as to his understanding of what the Bible really teaches, that would not have been at all uncommon or surprising. But when he denied the divine authority of the Bible itself, and utterly discarded it as a standard of truth, the matter assumed quite a different aspect. Our wise Senators in Congress may differ, and honestly differ in their views of what the constitution really teaches. But suppose one of their number should stand up in their presence and utter language like this: "The Constitution of the United States is no standard of authority for me; and I guage like this: "The Constitution of the United States is no standard of authority for me; and I will not appeal to it as such. It has no binding force on my conscience or judgment. The framers of it, though wise and good men, were mistaken in their views of civil government. This is an age of improvement; and their obsolete notions shall not bind me. I discard them altogether." In such a case, would not his fellow-senators, yea, and the spectators too, be fully justified in raising the cry of treason! treason! And if the cry should be raised in the senate-chamber itself, would any true patriots, whether Whigs or Democrats, regret that "the service was interrupted?" Or would grave Senators say that they assumed no responsibility in permitting him to retain a seat among them? Would they say that that was an affair which concerned only him and his constitu-

any thing that I have said, as demanding of you and your brethren, the deposing of Mr. Parker from the ministry. I make no such demand. I have no right to make it. This is certainly, beyond all doubt or controversy, his affair and your affair, and not mine. I only wish to say, (if I do anair, and not mine. I only wish to say, in I do
not misunderstand you, that according to your
ideas of "congregational principles," when Unitarian clergymen are sitting in Council with known
deists, they must make no remonstrance, or even
refuse to vote for a deist to be their preacher, lest by so doing they should "interrupt the service," and cast an implied censure on the candidate and the people who have chosen him as their religious teacher. Or it may be, because they can-not depart from the no-creed principle that they have adopted, which forbids them to inquire into any man's faith, not allowing them even to ask whether a candidate for ordination be an atheist, whether a candidate for ordination be an atheist, or a deist, or any thing else except a moral man; for the proposing of these questions would seem to imply a creed. And a creed, you know, is very frightful to some, and must, by all means, be avoided. But why so much afraid of a standard, a covenant, a creed? It is not so in politics. Why should it be so in religion? But the time may come when you and your brethren who agree with you in "seriously and solemnly protesting against the sentiments advanced by Mr. Parker," will be compelled either to have a creed, or to hold Christian and Ministerial Fellowship with deists. But this, you will say, is a matter which deists. But this, you will say, is a matter which does not concern me, and that I ought not thus to obtrude upon you my opinion. I would not know-ingly be guilty of any thing discourteous; but as the opinion is expressed in all kindness, I hope it will be kindly received. You may possibly complain because I have not

answered all your multitudinous questions. I am not aware of having passed a single question un-noticed which has the least necessary connection with the matter at issue. And to discuss other questions than the one which has been repeatedly proposed to you, and which all the friends of the Bible of every name, are expecting you to answer, would be wholly out of time, and out of place.

Yours, with sincere affection, Boston, July 8, 1841. J. H. FAIRCHILD.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT .- NO. III.

But perhaps it may be said, that " neither were those laws respecting the violation of the Sab-bath or blasphemy, repealed or abrogated by the letter of the New Testament; and yet no one regards them as in force under the gospel. To this it may be replied, that the precept given to Noah, was altogether distinct and separate from the municipal laws and regulations given to the

The Jews were a nation chosen by God out from among the nations of the earth, to be His "peculiar people," to be governed by Him. With them He dwelt. He was their King, and the municipal laws and regulations given them, were designed for them alone. Consequently they became of none effect at the downfall of that nation. But the precepts contained in the 9th of Genesis, were given, not only before the Jewish nation had an existence, but before Abraham the father of the nation, was born. They were delivered to what then constituted the whole world, and consequently are binding upon all the descendents of Shem. Ham and Japheth, the three sons of Noah, by whom the earth was repeopled. It is true this law was afterwards incorporated into the Jews' penal code; but that does not nullify its binding force upon the rest of mankind.

Like the moral Law, it "measures the earth,"

and throws its ample arms around all nations.

But again, the reason assigned for annexing such a penalty to this law, is, we think conclusive proof that it was designed for a perpetuity. The law runs, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed; for in the image of God made He man. Man, though fallen, still possesses made He man. Man, though ration, still possesses the natural image of his Creator; he is in the image of his power and intelligence; and the reason assigned for inflicting the punishment of death on the murderer, is not because of the injury done to man merely, but because of affront that is offered to God, in thus insulting and defacing His image.

So long therefore as man retains the image of od, so long will the reason remain in all its It is a law consonant to the law of na defaces it. It is a new control to the control to t mitted. And as murder is unquestiongreatest crime which man can commit ow man, it should be thre against his fellow man, it entered with the greatest punishment to deter man from committing it. As in the world of nature, the seas are hung opposite the greatest obalance them, so in the moral world, uld be opposed to Murder, to counter-SCRUTATOR.

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1841.

VOLUME CIRCULATION IN BOSTON.

This important movement is now exciting in tense interest in the city. Nearly all of the Cor gregational and Baptist churches have been adsed, and have pledged their co-operation. Two crowded united meetings have been held in Park street, and Baldwin Place churches, at which most of the Pastors of these denominations expressed their cordial approval of the enterprise, and their earnes desire for its success.

On Sabbath evening last, a meeting of a deeply interesting and profitable character was held in Park St. Church. As early as 7 o'clock that large edifice was filled. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Jenks, and addresses made by Rev. Messrs. Cook, Bliss, Phelps, Anderson and Kirk.

Rev. R. S. Cook, Secretary, stated that he cam to Boston on the invitation of the respected Com mittee here, leaving important engagements at New York and elsewhere, and had now addressed 13 congregations on the Sabbath, and several at their church meetings; and that 186 gentlemen had volunteered to carry forward the distribution. The efforts to supply this city with the religious books of the American Tract Society are a part of a grand scheme to furnish this country and the world, with a religious literature. The "Saint's Rest" of Ray. ter, which we propose to place in the families of and have deposited in the palace of the king, and the huts of the peasantry of Greece. The same "Pilgrim's Progress" which is to be introduced here, we give to the Bedouin Arab and the Sandwich Islander, in the language of each; and the " Mother at Home," we can place beside the mother's "at home" in Russia, Turkey and Sweden. Tis true, the work is but commenced; but even now the circulation of 1,600,000 such volumes in our own land, and the preparation of 1366 publications -including 109 volumes-in 93 different languages abroad, and their wide diffusion, gives an earnest of what may be done when the church shall arise in the strength of God, to give the Gospel to the

It is a common remark in a commercial city, that we" cannot find time to read." Is there, then, time to think, or pray, or prepare for heaven? Or will, commercial men ever find time to die?' No time to read! Why, a member of a church in this city, who made this objection, was asked how many newspapers he read? He replied, "I take the " Post" and "Atlas" and " Courier," and when the mail comes in I rend the "Journal of Commerce" and "Commercial Advertiser," and Bennet's "Herald," (!) and in the evening the " Mercantile" &c., and of course I read one or two Religion Papers !" " And yet " said his Pastor, " you com plain of want of time to read-you read enough to make a volume every day!" The difficulty lies more in the taste than the time.

So much has been said about Baxter and Flavel they are familiar with their works, and have them in their possession; when a careful examination of the mass of libraries would show a sad want of them. A respected deacon once returned disheartened from his district, and said he would purchas the Library, if he did not possess so many of the books already. Mr. C. offered to take them all, and pay for them that they might be given to the destitute-he shortly came back with one volume, which he had procured only three months before, and the only one he possessed! Repeating this incident an evening or two since, a venerable deacon of one of these churches said that "his case had been hit exactly: he had them all, but on hearing the sermon, he went home and searched his house. and could find only an old copy of "Pilgrim"

Mr. C. suggested that each church should estab lish a concert of reading; i. e. fix upon a particu lar book, like the Saints' Rest, with a resolution that each member should read it through within a then select another, and make each book the subject of conversation in church meetings and social cir. They "make haste to be rich." There is one eles; and he believed it would be a powerful means thing that will furnish the needed balance-inti- ken up in giving some account of a book on the of promoting the spirituality of the church, and of mate communion with the best and holiest minds | Plenary Inspiration of the Bible, by Prof. Gaussen, unteracting the evil influences, which continual. that have ever existed. ly surround us from a worldly press, and a press of There is also a strong tendency to superficial. tion which he gives of Inspiration is, that it is that and deepen its impressions; and the minister would and call the mind abroad, that there is great dan eeping the Heart" -- and it has produced blessed results

Rev. SETH BLISS said that it had been his privilege to mingle with great numbers of the minis- the soul feeds and grows. If Christians or unconters of New England, and very many of them had verted men, come to hear us with their attentio spoken of the influence of these very books in leading them to the Saviour, or in forming their religious character; and also of their influence on the But if they come from under the keen, scrutinizing spiritual state of their people. Many of the prethis state, had been greatly promoted by a blessing on this circulation; and the character of the converts for thoroughness and stability indicated the measure in which these books had been stud-

Rev. A. A. Phelps spoke of the special adaptation of this enterprise to the spiritual condition and wants of this city. The number who enjoyed not the means of grace was alarmingly great, and this important means ought to be employed to reach m. The people were accessible on the subject of religion, and multitudes were inquiring after the truth. No less than 10,000 families in the city willingly receive a tract each month, and without doubt, would receive the volumes gladly if carried

There was too much disposition to think that the summer might be passed without any efforts to receive or do good. Christians were saying, "four months"-August, September, October, November " and then cometh the harvest?" - when there was work to do now, and good work too. This enterprise gave Christians something to do, and some-

mind, the joint product of a baptism of suffering and a baptism of the Holy Ghost; and those who read them will be made to sympathize with the writers in one respect or the other.

Rev. Dr. Anderson, regarded the volume enter prise as the most interesting movement of a local nature undertaken for a long time, and one that will be the most useful. It is the very thing that is now needed in Boston. These books are full of old-fash oned, practical religion; such as our fathers loved and studied, and just such as laid the foundation of all that is excellent and noble in New England character.

Dr. A. wished to exert all the influence he had stimulate the distributers to finish their work thoroughly and promptly. He reminded them of luence which this movement, successfully carried out, would exert on New England and the whole country. Great cities always exert a great influence, and Boston pre-eminently. What if 30 000 of these excellent volumes should be circulated here! It would tell on the movements of the Society in all parts of the land. His surprise was that the enterprise had not been undertaken in this city sooner. This is above all others a reading ommunity; and he should anticipate as the result of the effort, a larger circulation than elsewhere in proportion to the population. One of the distribuers had informed him that by three hours' labor he had sold 215 volumes, and even that did not sur prise him.

In his view the importance of this enterpris could not be overestimated, as a means of increasing intelligent piety, and raising the standard of verything good. He entreated Pastors, and Sabbath school teachers, and all who love souls, to east in all their influence that the good work might be speedily and efficiently accomplished. The great and mighty dead and living are before us to night, asking for admission into our dwellings, and our hearts. Let them find a cordial welcome in the city of the Puritans-and the prayers which have gone up in past ages for just such blessings as these, will be answered in rich blessings on the descendants of the Puritans.

Rev. E. N. KIRK alluded to the Am. Tract So ciety, as an institution that shines as bright as the diamond, in the eyes of angels; more glorious in of literature, science or the arts in the view of hea ven. It stands on an important eminence, looking over the country, and asking, " What is our part in the great work of making this an intelligent, patriotic and religious people?" And then it looks abroad upon the earth, with the anxious enquiry, What can we do to save a world perishing in its

The United States embraces a vast reading population-proportionately greater than any other part of the world There are four times as many ewspapers printed in America as in the whole of Great Britain proper. It is reading that is forming the mind of the nation and making us what we are. Even the men who control the press, underrate its influence He would say to Editors and Publishers, "it is not a mere question whether you publish a God and meet your paper and its readers there; and you must answer for the influence you are exerting. You are moulding the character of the mightiest nation on the globe.

The character of the popular literature is secular, imaginative, and demoralizing; it lacks the inits suited to make this a sober, thinking people. We ought to be a serious, thinking people, amiliar with great principles in morals, politics, external baptism has also been assumed with and religion. We ought to have sober views of life to meet the responsibilities thrown upon us, as young Christian republic, in this age of the world. In order to this, the American co and Doddridge, that the community verily think education, and the American heart wants to be sanctified for God. This is what the American work timely and most blessed.

A large part of the volumes of this Society were written about the time of the settlement of New England, and some of these writers may have been familiar with the men who first planted these colonies. They contain the same spirit that was embodied in the "May-Flower," and with all the "whine " and "cant" and "strictness of the Sabbath," and all that is called ridiculous Puritanism has more than once saved our country, and made i what it is. It is because New England had the leaven of Puritanism in the cradle, that glorious New England is what she is. And just so long as the men who make our laws, and the men who make our law-makers, are brought under the influence of Puritanism, through the Bible and such books as the Tract Society publishes, there is hope of and exalt the imagination. It refines and matures the country.

There are two untoward tendencies bearing on ening the reasoning powers. religious minds at the present time. 1. Christians become entangled in political excitements. 2. gious literature of France and Switzerland, by an

the world. The influence of the Pulpit, too, would ness, both in the character of converts, and the inexplicable power which the Holy Spirit exercised thus be quadrupled-having something to sustain | piety of the church. There is so much to wake up | in former times, on the authors of the Sacred Scripthus be enabled to adapt his instructions to the ger of neglecting that thorough cultivation of the known condition and state of mind of the hearer. I mind and heart, needful for a steady advance in the A clergyman had adopted this course in respect to divine life. We who preach the gospel, owe a his congregation-inducing them all to read Flavel great debt of gratitude to the Tract Society for coming to our aid, and drawing the attention of use of sacred criticism, and the Scriptural proofs of our people to the great central truths of the gospel, and to those important doctrines of grace, on which last called to the price of stocks, or the news from Congress, the seed falls upon rocks, O, how hard ! glance of Baxter, as he "calls the unconverted." or cious revivals enjoyed during the last few years in from a talk with Flavel about Christ as the "Fountain of Life," our words of truth take hold on the

conscience Our fathers had better habits than we have. Though they had fewer books, they made better use of them. It is true that a city population have less time to read, than those who reside in the country; hence the necessity of economising time. There is too great a disproportion between talking and acting, and reading and thinking. A young mechanic in Virginia complained to his Pastor that he could not find time to read. He was advised to question yet to be decided is, whether the people take two hours each day, from the time allotted to sleep, for this purpose; and when he died he had portance of them, to be willing to endow and susone of the best private libraries in the State, and had been several years a valuable member of Con-

But what do you read? It is not an impertinent or useless question; it is one of immense practical A lady once complained that she found the Bible dry and uninteresting. I asked her what | Many interesting facts are detailed in regard to the else she read, and when she read the Bible. She Jewish schools in Mesopotamia, Persia, and Spain, replied that "she usually occupied the morning together with an account of the Hebrew liturgy thing to read. These books which we wish to read a little History, and in the evening was genning. hours with the latest Novel; and in the afternoon | which has gradually grown up from a small begin

place in every family, were written in a state of | erally occupied with company; but when she retired for the night, she came to the Bible, and rea ly found it a very dull book !" No wonder! He aind was at such an infinite intellectual and moral distance from it, that it could not well be other wise. This is but one instance in a thousand of the way in which the Bible and good books are treated. Reading furnishes the materials,-the pabulum-of thought; and your conversation will be what your reading is. If the citizens of Boston would read these books, and there were a conver sational thermometer, it would range higher and higher continually

Mr. K. spoke of the experimental and scriptural character of the volumes—one sermon of Bax ter or Flavel containing as much of Bible doctrinas three modern sermons-and asked, who would not like to converse for an hour with one of these noble men? But you may make them your daily companions, and familiarize yourselves with their best thoughts, and drink in their holy counsels and their heavenly spirit.

What do your children read? He had never entirely escaped from the injury done to himself, by book which he was allowed to read in his youth and he wanted parents to be careful what they placed under the eye of their children. When your children see that you read and love these ooks, they will read and love them too.

When a student of Law, a single senten Foster's "Essay on Decision of Character". Where shall I go and what shall I do?"-turne the whole current of his thoughts and life into new channel: and not unfrequently one though gives shape to the course and destiny of an imm tal being. He hoped that parents would see to that these richest thoughts of the holiest and wise men were placed within the reach of their children, that their hearts may be moulded for heaven Rev. Mr. Blagden offered prayer, and Rev. Dr

Jenks pronounced the benediction. The above is but a meagre and imperfect sketch of this important meeting. We trust its influence will be seen in the wide diffusion in our comm ty of the invaluable writings so justly commended and in a vigorous impulse to that noble enterprise

so ably advocated. BIBLICAL REPOSITORY FOR JULY.

This number was punctually issued in ev part of the country, we believe, on the first of Jul The first article is by Dr. Lindsey, President of t College at Nashville, Tenn., and his object is t show, that the popular and philosophic doctrine earnestly inculcated by Rousseau, that the origin or primeval condition of mankind was that of savges, is indefensible; it is a mere gratuitous and aseless assumption. The civilization of Mod Europe was derived from the Romans: theirs from the Greeks; and theirs from the Egyptians and other oriental nations. Prior to these latter natio savage life is unknown either to sacred or profan-

The second article is from the nen of Presider Beecher, and is a continuation of the discusbaptism. The whole argument, in the opinion of the writer, turns on three points. First, the in successful Journal; you are to stand at the bar of port of the Greek word baptize. It is assumed by the Baptists as improbable, that the verb can mean to purify, without respect to mode, if it is also, it other cases, to immerse. Pres. Beecher labors to existence of any opposite probability, and to estab lish by facts, that it has the meaning, to purify Second, the improbability of internal baptism is Rom: 3, 4, and Col. 2: 12 has been assumed, and proof. It has been shown in these discussi that the external sense, and not the internal sense is improbable, and that against the external sen there is decisive proof. Third, it has, also, beet is proof of their philology, and that, therefore, the Tract Society is aiming to do for us, and it is a must have regarded the command to baptize as assumption has also been shown. The result of the whole is, that as to the mode of purification we ble evils attend the operation of those principles by which many are now trying to bring the church on exclusive ground.

Art, third is a brief essay on the utility of the tudy of the classics as an intellectual discipline, ov Prof. Sanborn of Dartmouth College. In the a isition of the words and grammatical forms of a ew language, the memory is essentially improved. habits of patient investigation and nice discrimina the taste. It is, also, eminently useful in strength-

Art. fourth furnishes some account of the reli-American in Paris. The article is principally taof the Theological School at Geneva. The defini tures, to guide them, even in the employment of the words which they used, and to preserve them from all error, and also from all omis tration of this position, he discusses the objections to inspiration, the evasions of the true doctrine, the the doctrine. The article is a long one, but not without its value, as showing the mode in which the defenders of the faith on the Continent are maintaining the divine authority of the Bible.

Article fifth is a translation of an essay read b fore the Royal Society of Gottingen, July 5, 1768, by J. D. Michaelis, on the Antediluvian Chronology of the Bible. The translator is Prof. Stephen Chase of Dartmouth College.

The Common School system of New-England. with some account of the recent improvements adopted in Massachusetts and Connecticut, furnishnember of the Massachusetts Board of Education. from the attacks which have been made upon them. In regard to Normal schools, he thinks there can be no doubt of their general utility. The great is flattering. At Lowell, 70 have recently express intry are sufficiently awake to the in this cor tain them. A great number of important and well arranged facts are adduced in this article, which may be of much service to the friends of education in other States.

Art, seventh is an historical account of the Jewish Rabbies and their Literature, by Dr. Nordheimer.

Article eighth is the beginning of a Review of | ble numbers could be sustained, if unce procured. Pres. Quincy's History of Harvard University, by But, they must be zealous and fluent-preach exone of the professors of Yale College. It is not the writer's object to enter on an examination of the general contents of the volumes. He investigates, more particularly, the remarks on the origin and history of Yale College, in connection with some other closely allied topics. Pres. Quincy supposes that Yale College owed its foundation and characteristic features to a prevailing influ ence of the more rigid and strictly orthodox portion of the clergy and laity of Boston and the vicinity. The great fact alleged as the foundation of most o his reasoning respecting the religious parties in Massachusetts, so far at least as they have been connected with the College at Cambridge, is this, that the College was established on the broad principles of religious liberality, as this species of liberality is now understood. Two religious parties, according to President Quincy's narrative, early arose in Boston and the neighboring towns; one of which was formed on the principles of liberality, while the other was composed of the representatives of the more rigid Puritans of the original stock. The latter, from opposition to Harvard, which was the chosen seat of Catholicism, instigated the clergy of Connecticut, who were predisposed to have a college of their own, to found such an institution on principles entirely consonant with the peculiar religious views in which they both agreed. This disbursed, to the joy of thousands, who are famishparty of strict Calvinists in Massachusetts must, erefore, be considered as the real founders of Yale College. These positions the reviewer ex-

The ninth article is a brief exhibition of the resent state of Anglo-Saxon Literature. Excelent helps are now at hand for the radical study of he original elements of our venerable language. In the works of Bosworth, Rosk, Thorpe, Kemble Polgrave, Turner and others, the student will find dmirable auxiliaries for his studies.

amines with the most entire command of his tem-

per, and in the most thorough manner, and quietly

overturns them with an array of facts and argu-

ents which cannot be gainsayed or set aside. We

are glad the reviewer has undertaken to do what

The last article is a review of Coleman's Antiquities of the Christian church, by Prof. Emerson Andover. The work is commended as having been faithfully done and as deserving, both in re spect to the matter, and the form in which it is resented, an extensive circulation.

The number is closed by short notices of 23 new works, and a few pages of literary intelligence The articles are sufficiently short and various meet the wants of many in the community. For ourselves we should prefer longer articles, if necessary in order to complete the exhibition of a subject, rather than to divide as is sometimes done, a very important discussion into three or four unnat-

> HOME MISSIONS Notices from the Home Missionary for July Iowa.

Mormonism has its strong hold in this Territory n one county it holds already the balance of polit cal power, and makes all office seekers its humble servants. Where the delusion will end, cannot be told; but its disciples claim all the miraculous gifts and powers of the Apostles, and exhibit the ut zeal, overpowering the credulous, and multiplying onverts, not only in the Territory, but in other parts of the United States and even in Europe whence they come to dwell in this "promised land The world has rarely seen such an amount of ignorance and blasphemy compounded into a religious ystem, and yet, when unresisted by the preaching of the truth as it is in Jesus, with all its al it runs, has free course, and bears down every thing before it. Preachers of some kind the people will have : if not preachers of the truth, then Mormons Catholics, Campbellites or Kneelandites. Able, experienced, and holy ministers, are greatly needed -nay, must be had without delay, or else the pop ulation, increasing 1000 every month, will be swal lowed up in the widening vortex of these fatal errors. The Romanists have a large establishmen at Dubuque; \$10,000 were appropriated to lowa last year, by the European Society, and large brick edifices are already reared for the Bishon and for a church, and others are proposed. Ten or twelve missionaries, in addition to those now on the ground, are imperatively demanded, to throw abroad a counteracting influence in the present forming state

of the community.

Wiscossin. Here too, errors abound. Missionaries must be ent. If the friends of Christ do not furnish them, his enemies will. The preachers of flagrant and destructive error are already numerous. Tares are plentifully sown while we sleep. Beside the crrors mentioned in Iowa, Unitarianism and Atheism in Wisconsin. Intemperance is there. not the gospel be planted firmly in its purity at this early hour. Soon it will be too late.

From the report of a recent Convention, it is learned, that revivals were enjoyed the last year to some extent, in Milwauki, Racine, Pike-Grove, Troy, East-Troy, and Caldwell's-Prairie. Precious refreshings were enjoyed too, in Southport, Prairieville, Green-Bay, Mount Pleasant, Belait, Plattville and Potosi. More than 500 souls have been hopefully converted and gathered into the fold of Christ backsliders have been reclaimed, and the tone of piety elevated in the churches. The cause of Temrance is steadily advancing, and a Temperance Journal is published quarterly at Milwauki. Beieties are sustained to some extentpublic worship is well attended-eleven new churches have been formed—the Sabbath is generally well observed, and family religion tained. Amid great existing evils, there is much encouragement.

" It is to be feared that the wave of intemperanhas not yet reached its height at the west." Grain s abundant; it commands the best price at the distillery; and even professed Christians look out for the best prices, regardless of consequences to es the topic for the sixth article, by the Rev. Emerson Davis, of Westfield, Ms. Mr. Davis is a than 80 families, a missionary found 14 differen sects! Such a fact sufficiently explains the diffiand strenuously defends the measures of the Board culty of supporting the gospel at the West. At Bloomingdale, the Lord is graciously pouring ou his Spirit. At Byron, the condition of the church ed hope, and appear remarkably well. At Doan 21 have professed their faith in Christ, and others give comforting evidence of saving conversion. In this state, there is a wide field, white for the harvest-but faithful laborers are few. Where the gospel is faithfully and constantly preached, it is received with readiness-conversions occur, and errorists bow to the yoke of Christ. Still, the heart of the missionary often bleeds, while surveying the wide extent of moral desolation that surrounds

KENTUCKY.

temporaneously—have good common sense, and cadure hardness as good soldiers. "Six or eight July, 1797. Its present number of members is 88such men would find immediate employment"- resident number 72. Rev. Wm. A. Chapin, (now and we venture to say, six or eight hundred such men would not lie idle, if poured into the West. The Lord of the vineyard would give them work enough, and " pay them their wages.

MICHIGAN. The country is beautiful and productive-the in habitants are industrious, and the forests are falling before them-but pecuniary embarrassments are increasing, and most of the banks are good for noth ing. In consequence of this, many are cut off from of the sanctuary and the Sabbath school-and the success of m issionary labor is diminished; but in some places the Spirit of the Lord is at work. Mr. Taylor of Comstock reports see eral important cases of hopeful conversion, and expects a general revival in the region around him. At Algonac a church has been organized by Rev Mr. Thompson, and 15 admitted as members. At Bristol, saints have been revived, and impenitent sinners awakened, and hopefully converted to The receipts of the A. H. M. S. reported for th

last month, are \$3,818,15. Were they double this amount, they would be faithfully and most usefully ing for the bread of life in the destitute portions of the land-and to the eternal salvation of other thousands, who have never yet learned to value that bread. It is cause of just and fervent congratulation that Home Missions are so well sustained, amid all the religious languor of the churches, and the pecuniary embarrassments of the times; but is it too much to believe, that with more elevated no other man in New-England is able to do so views of the work of the soul, and a higher appreciation of the Gospel as the ordained instrument of heaven in promoting the temporal welfare of individuals and communities, they would be sustained Burlington, Chittenden county, or over the gree with vastly increased liberality? It must be confessed, that for ourselves, we discover little like the bow of promise," on the dark cloud that overhangs our country, except when our eye catches a glimpse of the radiance falling on the cause so ably brick-walls and unsavory odors of the city. vindicated, and urged onward by the A. H. M. S and its auxiliaries. God enlarge the hearts, and increase the henefactions of his nearly till the Gospel in its purity, shall be preached in every hamlet

CRAFTSBURY, VERMONT. [From our Correspondent.]

Mr. Editor,-In my recent visit to Orleans ounty, Vermont, but little opportunity was found thors; the precision with which truth is set forth; to gather any particulars, respecting the various the accuracy of its language; the choice of fig. aces through which my journey lay, excepting Craftsbury. In regard to the county, generally, it was indeed said to be the opinion of competent ment of its facts with facts otherwise established judges, that it was one of the first grazing counties, if not the very first, in the State ; and Derby, in the extreme northern part of the county, was said to the close student of the Bible, to remind him, of the the best township. IRASBURG, the shire-town, is also a pleasant place, and finely located.

Craftsbury is situated about 25 miles south from anada line, about the same distance north from Montpelier, and about mid-way from the Connec. ticut river, on the east, and Lake Champlain on the west. It was incorporated about 40 years ago, and and reverence, which attaches to no other writing took its name from Col. ERENEZER CRAFTS, an The language of the evangelist, when comparing officer in the Revolutionary war, and who, in connection with Jacob Davis, Esq. presented to Leicester Academy, in its early history, a large and ces, valued at \$3,000. Col. C. moved from Sturbridge, Mass. to Craftsbury, then almost an unbroken forest, in 1791. From the town of Cabot, 20 miles south, his family and the other females of speaks always as though the right of its author to the company, were conveyed on hand-sleds. I had the pleasure of an introduction to an elderly lady, who was one of that company. For a long time Col. Crafts was a sort of patriarchal head of that little community. His son, Ex-Governor Crafts, still resides in town. There seems to exist a relaonship, more or less near, among a large portion The appearance of this town is truly beautiful.

Its rivers are peculiarly affectionate. The La Moile rises in two branches, the sources of which are within a few miles of each other, among the mounains on the north. They flow in a southerly direction, nearly encircling the town, till they come near ing. the southern borders, where they unite, and thence run west into Lake Champlain. Within a short distance northwest from the head of the eastern branch, predicated of any laws and institutions merely he in the town of Albany, there is a small pond which s the head of the Black river. This stream is exceedingly sluggish and meandering. It runs a lit. to contain such a perfect code, applying to ev le inside of the LaMoile, embracing a large portion possible case of human conduct, that he very of the town, till it comes back within half a mile rationally concluded they must be divine. And of its source, and then passes off north into Lake whoever will attentively examine the Mosa Memphremagog! From the valley of the Black tutes will find evidence of divine wisdom river, the land rises into an extensive table land. ing them to the peculiar design which the sacred Upon this is the centre of the town and its princi- oracles ascribe to God, in relation to that inte pal village; although rich and beautiful farms, with their neat buildings, are seen scattered along on the gently rising grounds between the two rivers agreement of its parts. This wonderful vol and also on the swelling hills beyond the outer

From the common, near the centre of this table- times, during a period of more than fifteen hundred land, and at a distance of from 5 to 8 miles, sweeps years; and yet, all its parts most completely har nearly round the town, a range of high hills or, as they well deserve to be called, mountains, with as it were a chain to bind it together; and there their numerous peaks, all clothed in the richest is the most perfect harmony of sentiment through verdure, towering one above another. There are out. This allegation will bear the most rigid ser probably but few places in New-England, where tiny; and the more it is examined, the mo perfect circle, and the heavens, apparently resting most perfectly in their representations of God, than on that delightful spot.

The extensive sugar maple orchards, add very ich to the beauty of Craftsbury. The size, books could be produced, without concert, by such a height, straightness, and general symmetry of great umbers of these trees, and the deep, rich verdure which should maintain such perfect agreem of these groves, surpass anything of the kind I ever sistency and harmony throughout, requires a degree before saw; and there is no numbering the small of credulity beyond any thing ever charged upon maples, just of the size to be transplanted to beau-lievers in the Bible. We know that cont tify a public road, village or town.

A friend supposed that some 40 tons of suga were manufactured in this town annually. In one who is willing to receive the truth. They only ha orchard, which the owner improved the last spring, weight with the superficial or unwilling sta as extensively as he was able, more than a thousand of these majestic trees remained untapped.

A fact, to me new and very singular, was menioned respecting the winters in Craftsbury and the could not, by any possibility, have been con northern portions of the state generally. The carried on, and consummated, by different indiground is so thickly and warmly clothed in its uals, during a period of fifteen hundred years, mowy garments, as to be almost entirely protected cept by the direction of the Supreme Being from the frost ; so that many perennial plants, which we in Mass. can raise only in our dwellings or hot- ble, and say this or that only is to be consi houses, are there,-though much nearer the frozen | the word of God, without marring the beauty zone,-cultivated, in very great perfection and abunharmony of the whole; just as though we dance, in gardens. The roads, too, in the spring, strike off a particular continent or sea, and except where the snows are blown off, are seldom its proper place as a part of this world, or strike much injured by the frost.

The population of Craftsbury is not far from 1,-160. These are divided into three religious socie- of this nature, which are familiar to the Biblio It is not here so difficult to raise funds, as to secure men. Well qualified ministers in considerativiz. a society of Methodists, one of Congregational only one more: The Bible speaks to the heart and

The Congregational church was organized in pastor of the church in Greensboro',) was installed over this church, as their first settled paster, in 1822. After he left them, they were again de tute 5 or 6 years, till they recently seuled Rev Samuel R. Hall, the present pastor. Mr. H. is much encouraged and sustained in his labors, by the fact that most of the leading men in town, are the warm supporters of evangelical religion, and -Perhaps one of the most dis-couraging circum stances connected with his people,-supposing h expects to spend a long life paucity of small children! Seldom have I seen a congregation or Sabbath School with so small proportion of children from four to fifteen years o age. It was said, there were some twenty families which there was not a child, and quite a num ber more in which there was only one in each

On the large common, and pleasantly locate near two houses of public worship, is the Academ This institution is conducted,-under the suendence of Rev. Mr. Hall,-by a male and female teacher. The average attendance of pupils, the past year, was sixty. Connected with the Acad tensive museum, embracing many rare and vervaluable curiosities. The district schools, 13 in number, are sustained with a good degree of inter-

On the whole, this is one of the most pleasant small towns I have ever visited in Verm many respects, in any other state. A visit in the onths of winter would doubt what modify these first impressions. But in the pleasant seasons of the year, a tour from Royal Windsor County, though that romantic region to hills into Caledonia and Orleans counties, doubtless in many other portions of the state which I have not visited) will be found to contrast de lightfully with the noise, and heat, and dust and

Yours, &c. Boston, July 10, 1841.

"TRACTS FOR THE TIMES."-NO. III. How does the study of the Bible tend to confirm our faith in its dicine authority?

In addition to what we have already said we might speak of the accuracy of expression, in regard to facts in science not probably known to its au ures, which express with precision and beauty the ideas intended to be communicated; the agre and the agreement of its independent histories all of which annear incidentally and continually competency and perfection of its Author. But, it regard to these, we cannot now be particular. We design only to call the attention of our readers to a few points of a more decisive character

No one can be conversant with the Bible, without observing a majesty of style, commanding awe the teaching of Christ with that of the scribes, applies with no less force to the whole Bible, in conparison with other writings-"He taught them as ne baving authority, and not as the scribes And, this is especially observable, when the Bible is compared with the Apocryphal writings, or with the Koran, or the sacred books of the heathen. I mmand, or to determine what is truth, were unquestioned; and it never betrays, in a single nstance, the consciousness of pretension, or o inability to enforce the authority claimed by it Author

Another prominent feature of the Bible is, the purity of its ethics. We know not that this face s disputed; and yet, it seems strange that it should be admitted by any who doubt the inspiration of the Rible: for who would expect a perfect system : ethics to be produced by imperfect men: If a tree is known by its fruit, we must conclud such a system could only come from a perfect Be

Then, again, there is the perfection of its laws and institutions-a fact which cannot possibly be man. An infidel lawyer was once converted b studying the ten commandments. He found them

But another fact, still more conclusive, is, the made up of more than sixty different banks, written by more than thirty different persons, at various monize. One grand design runs through the whole intains exhibit the appearance of a more rent it will be. All the books of the Bible agree tains, that of a more complete dome human character, and of the way of salvation; and indeed, upon every subject on which a sentime is advanced. To believe that such a number number of uninspired men, at such intervals of time are charged upon this Book ; but all these appare contradictions vanish on a close scrutiny, made And, there is not only this agreement in a parts, but a progressive development of a gr and glorious scheme, from the beginning, w

Nor, can we select particular portion one of the planets from the solar system.

We might proceed with the enumeration

JULY 16 sciences of men. sharper than any two er of the thought It is this which gives and reforming manking description of the chi kind, as to produce only have been writ who searches the hear children of men. Bu ble power to one who ing influences of that S of God. He not only his own native chara scribed the very exerc every day experiences. urnishing a living test He has the witness in But, it may be aske the study of the Bible. ons deny its divine however, is easily ans ject the Bible or parts nto three classes. Bible with sufficient of ces of its divinity. hand that they will i

these very doctrines forced to the rejection whole of the sacred the case in regard to atonement and the eter These doctrines stand to believe them are of of the greater portion accounts for the downw tems which reject these alternative but to emt nearly every thing co its bare and naked pre Such persons are co ion of prejudice, in the term. They have pro who disbelieves the ment, should regard the son as "revolting to ju that story is in perfec theme which runs thre to one who believes in not only full of meani ful, almost beyond con

and when they study

that one who rejects th New-Testament full of absurdities." We adm be not true. But, there is a third were not true, because their inclinations, whi pleasures. They cann in, while the word of

in their ears.

But, all these several selves to God. The fi contempt; the second, s their own will, against Wisdom; and the third, God-no Bible"—that is, none. They are all to b nemies of God and m class, perhaps, in many ommiseration. They positively to reject the newildered in the fogs of dence in the sacred oracle in darkness; the Bible is their minds are in such a preciate the evidence sink in deep mire, where effort they make to extri them deeper. We pity

But the best advice w study the Bible, with the taining its meaning; and course, they will soon be ford of God, and we p will experience, by the gave the word, its efficac darkness to light.

ANOTHER MAC " Who will come We have received ar

Rev. ARTEMAS BULLAR

Presbyterian Church in Si

some inquiries addressed accompanied by papers sions on the subject of We give below the subthink must be read ministers and members land. He says, "I have that Missouri, Illinois, destitute of ministers; s must have supplies fron York, or the country and reparable loss. In these churches and congregat ministers in full, if min There are many others, v two-thirds of a minister's years, and then be prepared ort. There are m Home Mission Society one for a man's support ars. After that, the per him. I fully believe that the West are now more lose who come here from I am sure there is no class iany persons who are jeal laces they will for a time But, it is the same with all parts of the land and w There are very many pla should be organized, ar

that will soon be very impo preachers soon, or sor ns there, will forget the and be lost to themselves use of Christ. There ar ould pay his debts as soon, England. But they are West, in a temporal point ister who e to be expected to pay back hould be given up. The inister could be supported circuit. We need more s effort should be to furnish ea ter as soon as possible. me should labor on a ci ^{llie} people would support a d preach at the same tim luested to supply such me to not think this ought to be

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of men. It is "quick and powerful, or Scotch Presbyterior than any two edged sword, and is a disof the thoughts and intents of the heart." is this which gives it such power in restraining r of members is 88_ reforming mankind. It gives such an accurate Ym. A. Chapin, (now ription of the character and feelings of manoro',) was installed as to produce the conviction that it could irst settled pastor, in have been written by the direction of him ney were again destia searches the hearts and tries the reins of the recently settled Rev. ent pastor. Mr. H. is eren of men. But, this point possesses a dounawer to one who has experienced the renovatned in his labors, by fuences of that Spirit which dictated the word ling men in town, ar God. He not only sees therein as in a mirror, ers of his own church ribed the very exercises and affections which he dis-couraging circumeople,—supposing he among there ory day experiences, in the Christian life; thus ishing a living testimony to its divine authority. among them,—is the Seldom have I seen a has the witness in himself. But, it may be asked, If such is the tendency of chool with so small a pur to fifteen years of some twenty families and, and quite a num-

he study of the Bible, why is it that so many peras deny its divine authority? This question, awever, is easily answered. Those who thus rethe Bible or parts of the Bible, may be divided to three classes. The first never study the Bible with sufficient care to observe these evidens of its divinity. The second determine before hand that they will not believe certain doctrines; nd when they study the Bible, and find it full of ese very doctrines which they hate, they are thole of the sacred volume. This is particularly the case in regard to the doctrines of ricarious stonement and the eternal punishment of the wicked. se doctrines stand out so prominently throughat the Bible, that those who are determined not the greater portion of the Scriptures; and this senative but to embrace them, or to give up bare and naked precepts.

nent, should regard the story of Abraham and his comfort and pockets, at the East. They could do an as "revolting to justice and humanity?" But, more good here. at story is in perfect harmony with the grand one who rejects this doctrine, should find the now shrink from sacrifice. New-Testament full of " obvious contradictions and

But, there is a third class, who wish the Bible while the word of God thunders its anathemas perish

But, all these several classes are opposing themtempt; the second, set up their own reason and wown will, against the teachings of Infinite sdom; and the third, say with the fool, "No d-na Bible"-that is, they wish there were They are all to be classed together, as the onies of God and man. But, there is another ss, perhaps, in many cases the dupes of these, are to be regarded rather as the objects of mmiseration. They have not gone so far as itively to reject the Scriptures; but they are addered in the fogs of skepticism; their confiee in the sacred oracles is impaired; they grope inness; the Bible is a sealed book to them; minds are in such a state that they cannot ap ate the evidence of its inspiration. They in deep mire, where no standing is, and every or they make to extricate themselves but sinks an deeper. We pity them. We commiserate tched condition.

buthe best advice we can give them, is, to dy the Bible, with the sincere purpose of ascerng its meaning; and if they persevere in this se, they will soon be convinced that it is the d of God, and we may hope, also, that they experience, by the power of that spirit which

ANOTHER MACEDONIAN CRY. " Who will come over and heln us ?"

We have received an interesting letter from We have received an interesting letter from for Artemas Bellard, Pastor of the First Pastyrerian Church in St. Louis, Mo. in reply to remeinquiries addressed to him some time since, are inquiries and the first was unnecessary, the Pussed that it was contended that it was contended that it was unnecessary, the bill itself, containing this provision, was adoptively shop in Philadelphia, on the 11th of Octoterms the House, the bill itself, containing this provision, was adoptively shop in Philadelphia, on ak, or the country and the church will suffer irhes and congregations that would support of ac sters in full, if ministers could be obtained. to are many others, which would pay half or is, and then be prepared to give him a full supfor a man's support for the first one or two I fully believe that no class of ministers in West are now more useful or popular than who come here from New-England. Indeed, sure there is no class so much so. There are persons who are jealous of them, and in some hey will for a time meet with opposition. it is the same with all other ministers, from atts of the land and world.

There are very many places where new churchhould be organized, and that speedily-places will soon be very important. They must have hers soon, or some of New-England's best there, will forget the religion of their fathers, he lost to themselves, their country, and the of Christ. There are places where a man pay his debts as soon, or sooner than in New ad. But they are few. I think coming

too much in demand. The churches in the United | chases of me, but before the amount became due, States ought to see every man sustained in the work, who is ready for it and fit for it. THEY ARE GUILTY,

IF THEY DO NOT. On the whole, I would wish a minister to be mainly educated at the East. But, he must be a truly pious man, of sound common sense, and willing to make sacrifices, and accommodate himself to any mode of living. If he cannot be contented for a while in a log cabin, and be willing to dispense with some things which some men at the East deem essential to comfort, and almost to life, he is not fit to labor in the West. Our congregations are made up of people from all parts of Europe and of the United States. A minister, to be successful, must feel ready to give up some of his own notions, (not principles,) and, to some extent, yield to the prejudices of all sorts of people. He must be able and willing to "become all things to all men." If a man comes here feeling that every thing is done just right in New-England, and that his people must do just as the churches do at the East, he is sure to fail. I see many things in those from other parts of the world that I prefer to New-England notions. A man below mediocrity should never come West to preach unless he excels as a business man, and in his ability to get along with all sorts of people. Some men, who can only act in a given way, in an old beaten track, may do well in forced to the rejection of the greater part or the New-England, but they would be useless here. A man must have common sense, or a tact of doing things, to be useful here. Few or no churches here will even make out a call for an Eastern man, till they have seen and heard him. In most places, a minister must be able to extemporize, although he believe them are obliged to deny the inspiration preaches more than half the time with notes. We very much want ten or a dozen good men in Misfor the downward tendency of those sys- souri, immediately. They could soon be put in ms which reject these doctrines. There is no places that, in a few years, will be more important than any they would be likely to fill in New-Engearly every thing contained in the Bible except land. We want a good man, sustained at the East, by the Home Mission Society, or otherwise, to go Such persons are completely under the domin- over the state, and visit feeble churches and destion of prejudice, in the strictest meaning of the tute places, and labor with them, and help them They have prejudged the case, before ex- get a minister.—There are places where teachers, mination. And is it to be wondered at, that one who have been ministers, could do well. But, mation. Sand the doctrine of vicarious atone-

If any man comes West to be useful or happy, heme which runs through the whole Bible; and he must come willing to "endure hardness as a who believes in the doctrine alluded to, it is good soldier" of the cross; but nothing like what only full of meaning, but sublime and beauti- Christ and his disciples did; and I must confess, I almost beyond comparison. Nor, is it strange am astonished at the manner in which ministers

Some in our country must be ruined, if men are surdifies." We admit that it is, if this doctrine not willing to endure the same that foreign missionaries do. But the time is short, and souls are precious. If New-England does not furnish us nere not true, because they find it a restraint upon hundreds of ministers, millions in the West must be lost. The Education and Home Mission Sociebe lost. The Education and Home Mission Sociecasures. They cannot quietly take their fill of ties must double their efforts, or the harvest will

The information contained in this letter is just such as the ministers and churches in New-Engces to God. The first, treat his message with land need; and we see not how the call can be disregarded. Men who have entered the ministry with right views and feelings, will certainly stand ready to go wherever the Lord calls them, without regard to the hardships and trials which they may encounter, or the sacrifice of personal feelings and partialities for particular modes and customs which may be required of them; and the churches are bound, by their covenant vows, to sustain them, even though the effort should reduce them to poverty; for we are required to follow the self-sacrificing example of our Lord, even so far, if need be, as " to lay down our lives for the brethren."

We rejoice to learn that Mr. Bullard has receive ed an accession of 67 persons to his church, the Me fruits of a recent Revival.

New Map of the Vicinity of Boston, with the dates of settlement, population in 1840, and dis-tance from the capital. Drawn by Alonzo Lewis. Published by Nathaniel Dearborn, 53 Washington

me the word, its efficacy in turning them from Mr. Wallace, of enabling persons to enter a building on fire, without danger of suffocation. A box through the water only.

Interesting to the Christian Public.—It will in-

the Christian populations in Syria, urging the necessity of embracing the flavorable occasion (presented by the concert of the European Powers, inscluding France, in the settlement of the Turco-Egyptian question,) of granting them effectual and permanent protection on the part of the great Christian Powers against Mohammedan oppression; and that the King was so forcibly struck with the views presented in this paper, that he caused a circular note to be transmitted to the other four Powers, inviting them to concert with Prussia the means of accomplishing this benevolent purpose. It is stated that Dr. Busses has been charged with a special mission to the Court of London on this subject; and we noticed some time ago, as probably growing out of this, a declaration by Lord Melberg of the Courts, in the House of Confects, in the House of Confects, in the House of the Whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. Busses) has been charged with a special mission to the Court of London on this subject; and we noticed some time ago, as probably growing out of this, a declaration by Lord Melberg of the Courts, in the House of Confects, in the House of the Mohe on the State of the Union, (Mr. Briggs in the Chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the loan of Lyndoborough and the south part of France-stown extending over a part of New Boston and Mount vernon. In all these places, its ravages were very severe, destroying the crops in the fields, and the glass in the buildings wherever subject to its force. Friday, July 9. In the Senate, Mr. Allen offered an amendment proposing that all orders emanating over a part of New Boston and Mount vernon. In all these places, its ravages were very each and members of government, especially the crops in the fields, and the glass in the buildings wherever subject to its force. Friday, July 9. In the Senate, Mr. Allen offered an amendment proposing that all orders emanating over a part of New Boston and Muntrim, a part of Hancock, Greenfield, north part of Lyndoborough and th isters and members of churches in New-Eng- sented by the concert of the European Powers, inde He says, "I have no hesitation in saying saying Hilmois, and Indiana, are worldly permanent protection on the part of the great cluding france, in the settlement of the Turco-Egyptian question,) of granting them effectual and permanent protection on the part of the great cluding france, in the settlement of the Turco-Egyptian question, of granting them effectual and permanent protection on the part of the great cluding france, in the settlement of the Turco-Egyptian question, of granting them effectual and permanent protection on the part of the great cluding france, in the settlement of the Turco-Egyptian question, of granting them effectual and permanent protection on the part of the Egyptian question, of granting them effectual and permanent protection on the part of the Egyptian question, of granting them effectual and permanent protection on the part of the great cluding france, in the settlement of the Turco-Egyptian question, of granting them effectual and permanent protection on the part of the great cluding france, and the protection of the great cluding france, and the protection of the great cluding frances are considered in the protection of the great cluding frances are cluding frances and the protection of the great cluding frances are cluding frances. Alsouri, Hinois, and Indiana, are wouldly simulate of ministers; and that rery many churching the supplies from New-England and New-th, or the country and the church will suffer irrandle loss. In these states, there are not a few and the concert with Prussia the means ted that Dr. Busses has been charged with a special mission to the Court of London on this subject; and we noticed some time ago, as probably growing out of this, a declaration by Lord Maximum of England had under its consideration the Mission Society ought to do most that is for a man's support for the first one or two After that, the people would fully support I fully believe that no class of ministers in Church of England.—National Intelligencer.

The case of Louisa Fearing, alleged to be un-The case of Louisa Fearing, alleged to be unlawfully detained as a slave, and who was brought to this city a few days since from New Bedford on a writ of habeas corpus, came up in the Supreme Court, on Saturday, before Judge Wilde. John M. Spear, a Universalist minister in New Bedford, complained that Henry Ludlam, of Richmond, Va. unlawfully restrained this Louisa Fearing, and held her in slavery. Mr. Ludlam, by his counsel H. G. O. Colby, Esq. replied that the girl was free and find not been subject to any other restraint than servants usually are in families. Judge Wilde, after a hearing of the case, decided that the girl may go free, and return to Richmond or not, as she chooses, and therefore ordered her to be discharged.

Expensive Amusement.—It is stated in the Courier, that in the Municipial Court on Saturday, "Mark Adams, the truckman, who appealed from the sentence of the Police Court, which was that he should pay a fine of \$10 for unwarsifells.

chases of me, but before the amount became due, he failed, and compounded with his creditors at 45 cents on the dollar, and was released from all further claim. He told me at the time, however, that if he was ever able to pay the balance, he would do so. I had almost forgotten the matter, 'till the other day, when I received a letter from him, enclosing a check for \$164 06 for the balance of the debt, with interest. It is a thing of so rare occurrence, that I requested permission to publish the circumstances, as alike honorable to him, and that it may stimulate others to do likewise."—Salem Reg. timulate others to do likewise." - Salem Reg.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

CONGRESS .- Extra Session.

Monday, July 5. This day being the Anniversa-ry of Independence, very little business was done. The Public Departments were closed. The Senate

was not in session.

The House met and refused to adjourn. Mr. Wise took the floor, and spoke nearly four hours against the distribution bill.

against the distribution bill.

Tuesday, July 6.—In the Senate, the committee on Naval Affairs were discharged from the further consideration of the correspondence relative to the Mediterranean squadron.

The discussion of the Bill to incorporate the

The discussion of the Bill to incorporate the Fiscal Bank of the United States was taken up—the question being on the amendment of Mr. Bayard to the amendment of Mr. Rives. After speeches from Mr. Berrien, Mr. Cuthbert, and Mr. Merrick, the question was put on Mr. Bayard's amendment, and it was negatived—ayes 9, nocs 36.

After speeches from Mr. Prentiss, Mr. Dixon, Mr. White and Mr. Walker, the question was put on Mr. Rives' amendment, and it was rejected—ayes 10, nocs 33.

by the vote of a majority the House can at any time go into Committee of the Whole. Another amendment, that no member be allowed to speak more than one hour to any question,' was also mitted, to be offered at a future time.

mitted, to be offered at a future time.

The Land Distribution Bill was then taken up, the question being on a motion to strike out the enactment clause. Mr. Raynor spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. Rhett ngainst it. After some conversation, a portion of it being of rather an animated character, the vote was taken on the motion to strike out, and decided in the negative. Ayes, 104, noes 121.

A great number of amounts.

104, noes 121.

A great number of amendments were offered, on which no debate was held. One offered by Mr. Adams, that the States shall first pay all debts due from them to the General Government, except the sum due under the deposite act of 1836,

cept the sum due under the deposite act of 1836, was adopted.

At ten o'clock, after the rejection of over one hundred amendments, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House. A motion to lay on the table was lost, yeas 108, noes 109. To bill was then put and passed, yeas 116, noes 108. To make all are a majer and passed, year 106, noes 108. make all sure, a motion to re-consider was made and rejected, and at midnight the House adjourned.

Wednesday, July 7 .- In the Senate, Mr. Linn

dates of settlement, population in 1840, and distance from the capital. Drawn by Alono Lewis.

Published by Nathaniel Dearborn, 53 Washington St. Boston.

A pretty thing and a serviceable thing, which every body that lives within fifty miles of Boston, or ever intends to, should by all means possess.

A method has been discovered by an Englishman, Mr. Walkace, of enabling persons to enter a building on fire, without danger of sufficeation. A bex of tin filled with water is strapped to the back, and connected by tubes with a cap of Mackintosh cloth, placed on the head, so that respiration goes on through the water only.

Bakki, Leville.

bank officers and members of Congress from the privilege of discounts. Mr. Clay opposed. Mr. Henderson proposed a limit of \$10,000, and in this form the amendment was carried.

In the House, Mr. Fillmore introduced a resolu-on providing that all discussion upon the loan ill shall cease on Monday next, at 2 P. M., at farthest. The previous question was called and sustained, and the resolution passed by ayes and noes, 97 to 79.

The House then, after listening to some talk at Mr. Hunt's McLeod resolution, which is still about Mr. Hunt's McLeod resolution, which is still pending—went into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Saltonstall delivered a very able and effective speech in support of the loan bill, keeping his audience in good humor the while by occasional flashes of merriment, which told remarkably well. Mr. Cushing also advocated the bill with his usual ability. Messrs. McKeon, Fernando Wood, Eastman and Watterson followed with attacks upon the Whig party in general and the bill in particular—and Mr. Barnard of N. Y. closed the discussion for the day with a speech in support of the measure.

via Savannah, state that orders had been received at the various posts south of that place to commence scouting. The whole army in Florida is now upon the move, and something decisive was expected. Col. Worth has established a daily mounted patrol of not less than ten men, to secure a safe communication between St. Augustine and Picolata.

Slatery in Cuba.—A memorial has been sent by a number of the principal inhabitants of the city of Havana, proprietors of agricultural estates, to the Captain General of the Island, praying for the adoption of prompt and efficient measures for the suppression of the slave trade, as vitally important to the best interests of Cuba, and to their security.

Passengers .- One thousand five hundred and sixteen passengers arrived at New-York from foreign ports, for the week ending on Saturday last.

The Tribune states, on the authority of the U. S. boarding officer, that 28,550 passengers from foreign ports, have arrived at the Quarantine Ground, Staten Island, since the 1st of Jan. 1841.

Emigrants.-The number of emigrants which have arrived in the country the present season, we believe exceeds all precedent. Every packet at N. York comes loaded, and the same is the case in Philadelphia.

DECISION OF THE CASE OF McLEOD .- The DECISION OF THE CASE OF McLeod.—The opinion of the Suprome Court, sitting at Utica, was received at New York on Tuesday by express. The Court have decided against the discharge of the prisoner without a trial. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Justice Cowen, and the Judges were unanimous in the result at which they arrived. It occupies nearly eight columns in the New York papers.

A good example to Legislators.—Mr. Clay, in the course of a discussion in the Senate on Tuesday last, maintained that every thing was gained by the morning hour; that if gentlemen were luxurious in their habits, and fond of indulgence at table, he conceived how unpleasant an early hour was to them; but his habits were not so—he rose at the every morning and was on horse, back he

Capt. Gorham's Defence.—The Portland papers contain a long article, signed by Capt. Gorham, in which he undertakes to defend himself from the were adopted—one of the Money to free medical moderning provision of the sungery for the postition of the Counitry; for the provision of naval ordanace; and for a Home Squadron were reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Two thousand extra eage of the members, and the submodule making provision for the sungery for the page of the members, and the other limits speech, see for the members, and the other limits speech, sin the Committee of the Whole to one hour each.

The bill making provision for the support of lu
spectral of the windertakes to defend himself from the support of lu
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spectral can contain a long article, signed by Capt. Gorbam, in which he undertakes to defend himself from the support of lu
spectral can contain a long article, signed by Capt. Gorbam, in which he undertakes to defend himself from the aspersion seast upon him by the newspapers, in relative to removals.

Lining occupied the morning hour in a speech upon Mr. Capt. Gorbam, in which he undertakes to defend himself from the aspersions cast upon him by the newspapers, in relative to resolution to him she in general, and his abandon ing the ship Charles in particular. On this last point, his declarations throw no new light whatever. He is confident he was right, and thinks he can convince the public he does not choose to tell us. It is false, he affirms, that he ever murdered himself from the appearance in the support of the scharles in particular. On this last point, his declarations throw no new light whatever. He is confident he was right, and thinks he can convince the public he doctored and caluments and the size of the last particular. What additional facts he has to disclose, or how he expects to convince the public he does not choose to tell us. It is false, he affirms, that he ever murdered him a preticular. Also, it is false that he poisoned his wife, as the grand jury, after an investig

age of the members, and the other limits speeches in the Committee of the Whole to one hour cach.

The bill making provision for the support of lunaties in the District was adopted in Committee.

The Loan Bill was taken up and debated by Messus. Fillmore and Gordon, the former speaking in favor of the bill, and the latter against it.

Thursday, July 8.—In the Senate, Mr. Linn continued his remarks during the morning hour, on a production relative, to remarks from offer. The online of the water, and the river was literally on fire, as the surface was covered with blaze. tinued his remarks during the morning hour, on a resolution relative to removals from office—The Fiscal Bank Bill was then taken up and discussed.

When the boat had got a long distance from the fire large volumes of smoke were seen to red up. fire, large volumes of smoke were seen to roll up and it was supposed that the fire had extended to other buildings.—Transcript.

Municipal Court.—James Seale, was on Monday sentenced by Judge Thacher, for the robbery of Davis, Palmer & Co's store, to five days solitary confinement, and to hard labor in the State prison, for ten years. For the robbery of Gilbert & Son's office, to five days solitary confinement, and five years hard labor in the State prison—Williamson was brought up for sentence or Saturda Labor. years hard labor in the State prison—Williamson was brought up for sentence on Saturday last, but Mr. Parker said that he should not move for sentence against him because he had given information which enabled the Grand Jury to indict Seale, but he should hold him subject to a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania, for having been concerned in the robbery of E. P. Lescure's jewelry shop in Philadelphia, on the 11th of October last. The amount of property stolen was \$11,500. If sent to Philadelphia, Mr. P. said Williams.

wherewith to spare, will supply our market with kitchen sauce, this summer, or we mu
and we think it will find ready sale tity of glass destroyed in the windows is immense amounting to many thousand panes. It is compu-ted at no less than 10,000 in this village, and equa-to 20,000 in this place alone."—Salem Reg.

The Storm at the West was very severe on Wed-The Storm at the West was very severe on Wed-nesday the 7th. The magnificent Elm, in the centre of the public square in the beautiful village of Pittsfield, was struck by lightning, which broke a portion of the limbs, nearly 100 feet from the ground, and sent them to the earth, at the same time tearing off a strip of bark from the top to the bottom. This tree was the pride of the village, and the admiration of every traveller; it stood in solitary grandeur like a chief of the Indian race, and told of times one by. It is hoved that it may and the admiration like a chief of the Indian race, solitary grandeur like a chief of the Indian race, and told of times gone by. It is hoped that it may have been been supplied by the come. We yet live, and count centuries yet to come. We have often gazed with admiration on its topmost crown, and much desire to see it yet again in its

lar—and Mr. Barnard of N. Y. closed the discussion for the day with a speech in support of the measure.

Saturday, July 10.—In the Senate, the report of Sec. of State respecting the Mexican claims was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed. The Bank Bill was then resumed, and after a quantity of discussion and various amendments proposed and lost, Mr. Clay's amendment passed, prohibiting Directors from making donations to officers of the Bank. Other amendments were proposed but none carried.

The House was amused with speeches only. Mr. Linn, of New. Mark Adams, the Police Court, which was the sentence of the Police Court, which was the Police Court, which was the sentence of the Police Court and the sentence of the Police Court, which was the sentence of the Police Court, which was the sentence of the Police Court and the short of part of the Police Court and the short of part of desperate the should pay a fine of \$10 for unmerded to the Police Court and the short of part of the Police Court and the short of part of the Police Court and the short of part of the Police Court and the short of part of the Police Court and the short of part of the Police Court and the short of part of the Police Court and the short of part of the Police Court and the short of part of the Police Court and the short of part of the Police Court and the short of part of the Police Court and the short of part of the Police Court and the short of part of the Police Court and the short of part of the Police Court and the short of part of the Police Court and the short of part of the Police C

due, at 45 Luke, first engineer of the steam ship Liou, dated lacob Gattier, charged with participation in this the yellow fever was at that time raging violently at Havana, 10th June, received in N. Y. states that the yellow fever was at that time raging violently at Havana, the number of cases daily taken to the cothnelossical averaging about fifteen. Joseph Fisher, of Rhode Island, second engineer of the Lion, and debt, rence, reum. It may it may that the same vessel, had died of the fever, and two of the engineers of the steam ship Eagle were down with it. Capt. Luke had thus far himself escaped, and was well.

S.

From Florida.—Accounts from St. Augustine, via Savannah, state that orders had been received at the various posts south to fithat place to commence or in the various posts south of that place to commence or in the various posts south of that place to commence or in the various posts south to fithat place to commence or in the various posts south of that place to commence or in the various posts south to fithat place to commence or in the various posts south to fithat place to commence or in the various posts south to fith alphace to commence or in the various posts south to fithat place to commence or in the various posts south to fithat place to commence or in the various posts south to fithat place to commence or in the various posts south of that place to commence or in the various posts south of that place to commence or in the various posts south to fith alphace to commence or in the various posts south to fith alphace to commence or in the various posts south to fith alphace to commence or in the various posts south to fith alphace to commence or in the various posts south to fith alphace to commence or in the various and practical knowledge of the ant of musical institution, that the the deading object of the institution, the foliation of musical institution, that the the deading object of the institution, that the deading object of the institution, that the deading object of the instituti dress and appearance indica:e that they have moved in respectable society. What renders it more con-clusive that it is a case of self-destruction is that each of them had in their pockets a pistol loaded and capped.

The Double Suicide.—It is now ascertained that The Double Suicide.—It is now ascertained that the miserable beings who committed suicide a day or two ago, were neither of them of good character. The female was known by the name of Eliza Ferrell, and resided in the neighborhood of Shippen and Fourth streets. Her companion, as stated by us on Saturday, was called "Chester County George"—and is said to have been a low gambler. They were probably laboring under the effects of liquor, at the time they took their awful plunge into eternity.—Philad. Inq.

Murder.—On the evening of the 19th ult., a negro who had run away from his master in Lincoln county, Ky., to attend a neighboring frolic, had a slight quarrel with the son of a Mr. Cochran. They soon separated, and the negro met a little girl, and on finding that she was the sister of the young man with whom he had been disputing, the negro seized a rail and struck her on the head, literally smashing her skull to pieces, causing her death in a few hours. He has been committed to jail.

Resignation of Judge Davis .- On Saturday, John Resignation of Judge Davis.—On Saturday, John Davis, who has presided over the deliberations of the U. S. District Court for a term of forty years, resigned his office. He was addressed in a neat and appropriate manner by Mr. Dexter, and responded in an address to the bar, in which he bade them an affectionate farewell. When he had concluded he descended from the based showk hands cluded, he descended from the bench, shook hands with all the officers of the Court and retired. Judge Davis was appointed to office in January, 1801, and now, at the advanced age of eighty, retires from it, universally respected, and in the full enjoyment of his faculties, and comparative sound health.

Baltimore Rioters Taken.-The American says that Hanna and Kouig, two of the persons charged with being concerned in the riot in which Bigham lost his life on the 5th of July, were arrested in York, Pa., on Thursday, and brought in the custody of officers to Baltimore on Friday.

The three men injured on the Nashua Railroad The three men injured on the Nashua Railroad, by the collision of the trains, were Mr. John W. Beale, who had his leg broken and was badly scalded; Mr. Brown, engineer, was seriously injured; Mr. Holt, fireman, had his leg broken twice, and his collar bone broken. It is thought they will

recover.

Females.—It is computed that \$4,000,000 are annually earned by females in Massachusetts employed in the various factories and manufactories of straw hats, stocks, and all the other articles for which New England is noted. The number of females employed is about 40,000, of whom about 25,000 are in the cotton and woolen factories.

The New-York Journal of C.

Fester's Glory of the Age; an Essay on the Spirit of Missions.

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the death of a highly respected citizen, Isaac Lawrence, Esq. late President of the Branch of the U. S. Bank in that city. Mr. Lawrence died of aggravated bronchitis, at his residence in New-York, after a few hours sickness. His age was about sevenly four years. eventy-four years.

NOTICES.

Notice is betchy given, that the next regular meeting of the induces X SOUTH ASSOCIATION will be held in Dover, at the mouse of Rev. (Render Charles), the first Tuesday in Advist, (Aug. 36.) at 2 o'clock F. M. Helitzon, July 12, 1811, Jour Storms, Scribe of Association.

Norpole Association.—The Clergymen connected with his body, are hereby notified that their next regular meeting full be in Braintree, at the house of Rev. Dr. Storrs, on Taxo-NORFOLE ASSOCIATION. - 2.11.
is body, are hereby notified that their next regions, is body, are hereby notified that their next regions of Take ill be in Braintree, at the house of Rev. Dr. Storrs, on Take 19, the 27th inst. at 9 o'clock A. M.

SANUEL W. Cozzens, Scribe.
2W.

The Monthly Concert of Prayer for the Conversion of Sca-nen, will be held in the Mariners' Church, Furchase street, in Subbath evening, July 18, at 1-4 before 8 o'clock. The rends of Scanen are invited to attend.

The Old Colony Association will hold its next meeting at the house of Rev. Mr. Brings, in North Rochester, on Tuesday, the 27th next at 10 ciber 8. M. D. C. Berr, Serbe. Now Budjord, July 12th, 1841.

Townsern Female Seminary.—The Annual Examination will occur on Wednesday the 28th inst. Rev. R. H. Neale of Boston, will address the Laterary and Education Society on Tuesday evening preceding the examination. Rev. Mr. Caldicto of Boxbory will address the Budical Society on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M. Friends of the Institution and the public generally, are invited to attend. Exhibition to commence at 5 o'clock A. M.

ublic generatity, as each of the state of th

they have bestowed.

Buston, July 12, 1811.

Mr. and Mrs. James Means, of Concord, gratefully at knowledge the beneficence of their month. them life members of the A. B. C. F. M. by the contribution of \$156. And him a life member of the Home Missionary Society, by the contribution of \$35.

MARRIAGES.

osmua Uneever, Esq.—Mr. Hezekiah Elwell, of Portland, to Miss Susan Frances Haynes, of this city—Mr. Nathaniel G. Natting, to Miss Assanth Fernald—Mr. Josiah Livermore, to Miss Elizabeth H. Bradford, all of Boston.

Miss Elizabeth H. Bradford, all of Boston.

y \$4 a \$6.

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y \$4.

Library of Practical Medicine. A SYSTEM of Practical Medicine, comprised in a series of A criginal Dissertations, arranged and edited by Alexander Tweedow, M. D., F. R. S., S vols. Svo, sheep.
Lives of the Queens of England, from the Norman Conquest, with ancedetes of their Court, now first published, from official records and other authentic documents, private as well as public, by Agnes Strickland, 2 vols. Plano.

The Queen of Flowers, or Memoirs of the Rose, with colored plates.

The Queen of Flowers, or Memoirs of the Rose, with colored plates.

Society, 13, Cornhill—C. C. Dean, Agent.

SKETCHES OF MOLYT CARMEL—A bille work treating, in a familiar way, of the situation and past and previous formation.

and will be continued for about ten successive days, under Professors Geo. J. Webb, J. F. Warner, and H. W. Greatores, as follows:

1. Daily lectures on elementary instruction in vocal music,
2. Lectures on forming and training the voice,
3. Instruction in the several departments of Church Music, including Psalmody, Chanting and thorus Singing,
4. Instruction in Glee singing,
5. Instruction in Solo singing,
6. Lectures on musical taste,
7. Daily lectures on Thorough Bass,
8. Instruction to Violin, Violencello, Flute, &c. b. Mr., Louis Ostiaelli, and other approved teachers,
9. Lecture on the Pianoforte,
10. Lecture on the Organ,
11. Lecture on the use of
musical instruments,
12. Lectures on The "Profession of
Musac," and "Music the language of feeling," by Mr. T. B.
Huggard,
13. Performance of Handel's Oratorio of the "Massah," and Chevalier Newtomin's Oratorio of "Musat Sinai,"
with full Orchestra, by the Identic and Hugda Society, to which
the members of this class, and of the National Musical Convention, w.—Tickets to whole course, except Nos. 7 & 8, 85,00,
for a Gentleman, with privilege of introducing a lady, and of
free admission for future years. For a Lady alone, \$25,00. ExLin for No. 7, \$2,50.

Tickets at Janus & Palmer, 131 Washington street, and
Banduck & Soden, No. 10 School street.

The Gentlemany, **Class Reports**

A NEW work by Lowell Mason, consisting of Glees for near's voices. By the most admired German composers, NET, day published and for sale by TAPPAN 4 DEN-XET, day published and for sale by TAPPAN 4 DEN-XET, as 'In Press,—a new work of Sacred Music, by Lowell Mason—Modern Psalmist—Boston Academy's Collection; for sale by the dozen or at retail.

Memoir of Margaret Davidson.

DIOGRAPHY and Poetical Remains of the late M. M. Da-vidson. By Washington Irving. 12mo. Cloth. Life and Literary Remains of L. E. L. 2vols. 12mo. cloth. Stephen's and Catherwood's Travels in Central America— So Engravines.
Dr. Grant's New Work on the Nestorians.
Dr. Grant's New Work on the Nestorians.
Southgate's Tour in Armenia, &c. For sale by TAPPAN
July 16.

Dr. Carpenter's Sermons. SERMONS on Practical Subjects, by the late Lant Carpenter, L. L. D. 1 vol. 8vo. London. Fresh supply just received by J. MUNROE & CO. 134 Washington st. J. 16.

NEW ENGLISH BOOKS.

MEMORRS of Celebrated Women, edited by J. P. R.
James. 2 vols. 12mo.
The Plain Speaker: Opinions on Books, Men, and Things.
2 vols. 8vo. by Leigh Hunt.
Athenian Letters, or the Epistolary Correspondence of an Agent of the King of Fersia residing at Athens during the Peloponesian War. 2 vols. with conversations at the end of each flestory of Fance with conversations at the end of each the see of Young Persons 5th of the 2 vols. 12mo.
The Poetical Works of Leigh Hunt, 8vo.
Lectures on the Criticism and Interpretation of the Bible; with two preliminary lectures on Theological Study and Theological arrangement, by Herbert Marsh, D. B. 8vo.
Lectures on Sculpture, as delivered before the President and Members of the Royal Academy, by John Flaxman. 8vo, pits.
For sale by J.3S. MUNROE 4 CO., 134 Washington st. 16.

For suce by 3.73. MCNROE 4 CO., 131 Washington st. 18.

FOSTER'S ESSAYS.

IN a Series of Letters on a Man's Writing Memoirs of Himself. On Decision of Character. On the application of the epithet Romantie—On some of the causes by which Evangelical Religion has been rendered less acceptable to persons of cultivated taste. Sixth American Edition.

Foster's Living for Immortality; delineating the evident indications of Moral Characters Peraning to the Future State. Being an Introductory Essay to Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul.

Foster's Glory of the Age; an Essay on the Spirit of Missions.

TOTES, Critical and Practical, on the book of Exodus; designed as a general help to biblical reading and instruction. In 2 vols.

JESSIE GERMAN; or, Friends dear, but Truth dearer. By Aunt Kitty, author of Bind Alice.

CHARLES LISS; or, how to observe the Golden Rule—with other Stories. For sale by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, No. 9 Loy loy 10 July 16.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Published Weekly, at the Office of the Boston Recorder. Price One Dollar in advance.
CONTENTS OF NEXT WEEK'S NUMBER.
THE Calf in Solitude, (with a Picture.)
He Calf in Solitude, (with a Picture.)
He idler and the Waster. A Child Loss in the Woods. The Bying Sabbath School Child. The Resolution. Language of Birds.
Helen and Mary. Harrison's Mother. Indian Stories.—No.
2. The Squirrel. Prayer. Way for a Christian to enjoy
Himself. A Sunday Scholar. Buttercupe and Daises, 116.

Humsell. A Sunany Scholar. Buttercups and Daises. J16.
LETTER TO THE EDITOR.
Beerely, Essex Co., Mass. Feb. 9th, 1841.
"I would take this opportunity to say, that I know of nothing of the kind published, that is so well calculated for the improvement of the young. My children look for if from week to week with great interest. And I succeedy believe that it is calculated to do great good."

PARKER AND FOX'S GRAMMAR;

DUBLISHED by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street,
Progressive Exercises in English Grammar, by R. G. Parker, Principal of the Franklin Grammar Schoel, Boston, aulor of "Progressive Exercises in English Composition," and

Part I. Containing the Principles of the Synthesis or con-Part II. Containing the Principles of the Synthesis or construction of the English Language.

This work is introduced and used in all the public Grammar Schools of the city of Boston, by vote of the School Committee, Dec. 16th, 1834.

The parts may be procured separately or together. Price

mittee, Dec. 16th, 1834.

The parts may be procured separately or together. Price pwenty cents each part.

Recommendations from the Principals of the Grammar Schools, Boston.

Messrs, Crocker & Brewster Gentlemen,—We have examined and used for several months the "Progressive Exercises in English hear testimony to the great merit of the work. We are confident, that it is better adapted to the use of beginners than any other Grammar within our knowledge.

Baroun Field, Samuel Barrett, Abraham Andrews, Corneius Walker, Dris work has in a very short time passed through seven editions, and besides having been introduced into all the public schools of this city, and many of the public and private seminaries in the vicinity, has passed through several editions in London, where it has been every favorably received. The production of the first productions of the work from the most distinguished teachers and other literary gentlemen. The nutries of the first production of the work from the most distinguished teachers and other literary gentlemen. The nutries of the production of the work from the most distinguished teachers and other literary gentlemen.

Henry T. Buner, on Mr. Hezekiah Elwell, of Portland, to Miss Susan Frances Haynes, of this city—Mr. Nathaniel G. Nutting, to Miss Assan Frances Haynes, of this city—Mr. Nathaniel G. Nutting, to Miss Assanth Fernald—Mr. Jossah Elvermore, to Miss Elizabeth H. Bradford, all of Boston.

In South Boston, on Sunday evening, July 11, by Rev. Mr. Shackford, Mr. Joseph Winsor, Jr. to Miss L. Sophrona, daughter of Noah Brooks, Esq. In Brattlebore, Yt. Mr. Warren Hayden, to Miss Charlotte, ville, N. C. (Grmerly of Salem, Mass.) to Miss Charlotte, daughter of Samuel Day, Esq. of Salem, Grmerly of Ipswich.

DEATHS

In this city, of lingering consumption, Mr. Wm, G. Bowen, printer, aged 24 years and 6 months. He formerly belonged to Gloucester, and has left a wife and one chief to deplay their bereavement—Miss Abigad C. Jenkine, 32.

In Schmate, Mr. John Mann, Sl. In Mifford, Mr. Misses Short, a revolutionary patriot. In Oakham, June 5, Mrs. Polly L. Allen, wife of Dea. Jas. In Revolty, N. Y. on Saturday night, the 10th inst. Miss Emily A. Austin, youngest daughter of the late Bannel Austin. In Uncinnant, Mrs. Sarah P. wife of Mr. Abraham L. Voor hers, of C. and daughter of the late Geo. Jackson, Esq. of Boston, Schmate and John, John Mark KET.—Monday, July 12, 1841.

From the Deily Advertiser and Patriot.

Allen, aged 45.—In New Hampton, Mr. Daniel Smith, 57:

In Brooklyn, N. Y. on Saturday night, the 10th inst. Miss Emily A. Austin, youngest daughter of the late leaned Austin. In Uncinnant, Mrs. Sarah P. wife of Mr. Abraham L. Voor hers, of C. and daughter of the late leaned Austin. In Uncinnant, Mrs. Sarah P. wife of Mr. Abraham L. Voor hers, of C. and daughter of the late lease. John Mark Schmate, J. Downson, Esq. of Boston, Comment of the Schmate of the Schmate

persons who have had much experience in convey desirable to have a class of times for such occurs, two wery well that it is, in which all can unite, who can sing at all of these times, Christians from variance of the contraction furnishes such a desideration, or other contexts of the contraction furnishes such a desired that the contraction of the contractions of the contraction of the contractions of the contraction of

The Queen of Flowers, or Memoirs of the Rose, with color of plates.

Life and Literary Remains of L. E. L., by Laman Blanchard, 2 vols. Plano.

Biography and Poetical Remains of the late Margaret Midler Davidson, by Washington Irving.

For sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Washington Street.

Desirable Residence in Dorchester,

Wile building recently occupied as an Academy, on the upper road in Dorchester, has been altered into a very convenient Daviding House, combaning we wantlors, one large venient Daviding House, combaning to specify the proposed proposed to the sum of the proposed proposed to the study of the Gography in general.

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eration of po iar to the Biblical we will mention to the heart and

rial Unstrations of the Mely Bible, from Rev. Hubbard Winslow, Paster of the Bouch street Church, Boston.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Boston, April 23, 1841. 3m.

(No. 5, Wilson's Lane, near State
R. CAMPRELL, would inform his friends
le, that the above well known Establish

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

S. WINKLEY.

Messrs, Saxton and Pierce, -G

School Book Publishers and Wholesale Bo Chambers, 131 Washington street, Bot UPPLY Towns, Country Traders, School Com-with School, and other Books, Stationery, & actory terms.

JENKS & PALMER.

Mr. Willis,-The following lines, suggested by a serm ched in Park Street church, by Rev. Mr. Clark, are a r service, if you think them worthy a place in your

THE ANCHOR OF HOPE. My anchor cast within the vail, I'll heed the storms no more Than ocean's rocks, the angry swell Of waves that wash them o'er. Let the winds blow, the tempest rise, And beat my fragile bark, To heaven I'll hit my joyful eyes, Nor fear those tempests dark. Leaning upon my Saviour's grace, Life's stormy seas I'll dare; Soon shall I reach the port of peace, And dwell with Angels there. O! what eternal joys await The Christian Mariner; e enters the celestial gates Where endless pleasures are. Come, come, ye weary sons of earth, This anchor, hope, embrace; Degrade not ye, your heavenly birth, Come seek a resting place. What though the voyage of life be rough! What though the billows roar! Darker, yes darker storms enough Shall on the sinner pour: When past the narrow bounds of time His hope forever flies, Victim of unrepented crime, The "second death" he dies.

For the Boston Recorder On the Death of Mrs. Hannah Allen, who died at Roxbury, Mass. June 24, 1841, aged 65; relict of the late Mr. Robert Allen, of Boston. "Mother! thou has left us; Thy memory, never." Death! couldst thou not wait one more brief day.

Boston, July 5, 1841.

Till we, the absent, should have come, to pay Our last, fond tribute to her living form, While yet her eye was bright, her heart was warm; Could we have heard once more, those accents bland, While yet her eye was bright, her heart was warm; Could we have heard once more, those accents bland, And felt the thrilling pressure of that hand; Could we once more have seen our Mother's smile, And known ourselves beside her all the while, Methinks it would have softened sorrow's power, Which weighs upon us, at this saddened hour. We came—but conquering Death arrived before, And from its tenement her spirit bore; Our Mother's form was wrapt in Death's embrace, No tint of life yet lingered on her face; Closed were her eyes, and silent was her breath, Pressed were her lips with the cold seal of Death; Her pure and heav'n-lit soul had sought above. The blessed presence of a God of Love. Oh, thou hast gone, dear Mother'; we can ne'er Again behold thy much loved person here; No more we'll hearken to thy voice's tone, Thy notes are hushed, thy gentle spirit's flown; No more we'll see thee when the board is spread, Or listen to thy footstep's welcome tread; No more we'll see thee when the board is spread, Or listen to thy footsep's velcome tread; No more for us, a Mother's prayers will rise, She's bade farewell, and sought her native skies; We gaze with painful int'rest on thy chair, For thou, dear Mother! art no longer there; Where'er we turn, whatever thing we see, All things, all places, speak to us of thee; Life's journey's past, and 'Time with thee is o'er; Earth's varied cares can trouble thee no more; Humbly we bow submissive to our God, Who thus afflicts us with a Father's rod; Humbly we bow submissive to our God, Who thus afflict us with a Father's rod; And though the wound is sad, and sharp, and deep, And feelings prompt the stricken heart to weep, We know, dear Mother! thou art better far, Than in this world, where toils and trials are; Then be it ours while journeying here below, Where earthly joys are intermixed with wee, To strive thy bright example to pursue, Keeping thy virtues constantly in view. keeping thy virtues constantly in view, to when our brief day-dream like thine is o'er, And we have left this transitory shore,

And we have left this transitory shore,

When life, with all its joys and griefs are past,

And Death's stern mission reaches us at last,

Dear Mother! may we meet in realms above,

And sing the song of Christ's redeeming love.

C. A.

MISCELLANY.

In all those portions of the country where Gospel ordinances have been longest enjoyed, large numbers neglect the sanctuary, and are perhaps as far from God as though the ministers of Christ had never preached repentance unto salvation. While in more destitute portions and in the newer settlements, especially at the west and south west, there are scattered multitudes for whose souls no man careth. Domestic missionaries and ministers may labor untiringly, with all fidelity, for those who can be collected in their congregations, but still the painful fact remains, that at the east, the north, the south and the west, multitudes are dead in trespasses and sins, with few to bid them rise that Christ may give them life. The engrossing interest once felt in the great Western Valley may have rolled back; but the tide of worldly prosperity may have rolled back; but the tide of population is still rushing toward the Pacific, and with it the swellings of the flood of inquity and error. Intidelity, Romanism, and the various forms of error to which the natural heart is prone to cling, find scope where every thing is new and unsettled, and where time has not yet been afforded for the practical influence of a pure Christianity to attest its infinite superiority to the vain schemes of man's designing.

The field into which a kind Providence invites

felt constrained by the Society's want of means felt constrained by the Society's want of means for this purpose, reluctantly to pass by multitudes of families who desired the books, but from values with the world.—Payson.

of lamines who desired the books, but from various causes could not pay for them.

If a colony of 5,000,000 souls, speaking and reading the English language, were found in the most distant part of Asia, destitute of religious ship books and papers that poisoned the most distant part of Asia, destinue of reagnous reading, while books and papers that poisoned the mind and ruined the soul were continually find-ing their way into their abodes, how promptly would the American churches send among them the preacher and the colporteur, laden with the precious practical writings of the holiest authors: precious practical writings of the holiest authors; nor cease their labor till every family had been supplied. But is the obligation or encouragement less, when these 5,000,000 are our own countrymen, and accessible to our efforts with far less expense of money and of life?

The calls for aid in sustaining the foreign Christian press, by which millions, speaking 93 different languages, may be reached in 1300 different languages, were personned.

ferent publications, were never more imperative than at the present moment; and the friends of will need to make larger sacrifices to the Society will need to make larger sacrifices to meet the openings of Providence abroad. Other departments, too, at home require constant exer-tion and support; but the Committee ask special attention at this time to the proposed plan for GRA-TUITOUS VOLUME CIRCULATION AMONG THE DES

Will not those congregations and families Will not those congregations and families where the Holy Spirit has owned the "Calls" of Baxter, and the "Alarms" of Alleine, and the "Persuasives" of Pike, in the revival of the work of God, and in leading many souls to the "Fountain of Life" and "the Saint's Everlasting Rest," remembers. ber the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive?" And will not the thousands in this land who possess and love these books, and especially those who have been quickened or converted by a blessing on their perusal, rejoice to furnish the means of placing them in the hands of the destitute fami-lies whose light is as darkness, and whose fireside is made glad by none of the JAMES MILNOR, Chairman.

peace?

W. A. HALLOCK,
O. EASTMAN,
R. S. COOK,
Now Fork, June 29, 1841.

The donation of \$150 will sustain a devoted man to labor as above for one year. The sum of \$5 will place 40 copies of Flavel on "Keeping the Heart" or Mather's "Essays to do Good" in as many families; \$50 will pay for 400 copies of "Alfeine's Alarm;" and \$100 will enable the Society to circulate 800 copies of "Baxter's Call" among \$500 destitute families.

SABBATH DESECRATION.

SABBATH DESECRATION.

That God's day is constantly and awfully profaned, no believer in its divine authority can doubt. Much is said and published, but the evil increases. Is there no remedy? Must the Sabbath be forever trampled upon? I have an impression, (call it superstitious if you please) deep, yet deepening, that the Sabbath never will be—never can be restored, till ministers and agents cease journeying from town to have not this secret deep

ereise of a sound discretion; in short, who shall do all for the salvation, particularly of the destisate, that faithful personal labor connected with the diffusion of the most spiritual books can do, with the blessing of the Holy Spirit. It is a work kindred to that prosecuted with such evident tokens of Divine favor by the colporteurs of France and Switzerland, and for which very superior facilities are here enjoyed.

To sustain these labors, however economical the arrangement, and to provide the requisite amount of books for gratuitous distribution, will require a large sum of money, even though Baxter's Call and Alleine's Alarm and books of kindred spirit and usefulness can be furnished by the Society, in the cheaper bindings, for 12 1-2 cents each. The agent for the supervision of volume circulation at the West, after having traversed and surveyed his whole field, embracing ten Sates, is so deeply impressed with the conviction that at least \$5,000 can be as profitably expended in this department this year as in any other benevolent effort, that he has pledged himself, in advance of the action of other benevolent individuals, for the fiftieth part of that sum, or \$100. At least a similar amount might be usefully employed in the same work in other parts of the land. Volume agents already in the field have hitherto felt constrained by the Society's want of means for this purpose, reductantly to pass by multitudes. Yictory: resonants from earth to neaven—and Victory! victory! is echoed back from heaven to earth. The warfare ceases—the prize is won—all enemies are put under the conquering Saviour's feet; the whole earth with joy receives her king; and his kingdom, which consists in right-

tisit was astonished at the apparently slow progress which had been made, and exclained, and have been idle since I saw youlsat." "By means," replied the artist. "I have retouched thus part, and poilshed that; I have softened this feature, and brought out this muscle, I have given more expression to this lin, and more energy to this limb." "Well, well," interrupted his friend, "but all these are trifles." "It may be so," was it the answer; "but recollect that trifles make perfection, and that perfection is no trifle." This little incident may, we think, be brought to bear upon the work of instruction. May it not teach us a lesson of encouragement? Week succeeds week; year after year passes away; and each revolving period of time finds us still engaged in the same labor, while perhaps were we to judge by appearances, most of us would arrive at the conclusion, that all our expenditure of time and the same labor, while perhaps were we to judge by appearances, most of us would arrive at the conclusion, that all our expenditure of time and the same labor, while perhaps were we to judge by appearances, most of us would arrive at the conclusion, that all our expenditure of time and the same labor, while perhaps were we to judge by appearances, most of us would arrive at the conclusion, that all our expenditure of time and the same labor, while perhaps were to judge by appearances, most of us would arrive at the conclusion, that all our expenditure of time and the same labor, while perhaps were to judge by appearances, most of us would arrive at the conclusion, that all our expenditure of time and the same labor, while perhaps were to judge the perhaps were to j

efforts; wane leave the other undone.

HALLAM, THE HISTORIAN OF THE MID-

and the rever estitionents, especially at the work whose coals no man careth. Description instruction is a superior of the marriys of the mar Accordingly, after in vain making signs, im-loringly, by extending his hand towards his friend and persecutor, to stop his ironical coments, he endeavored, by crouching and ret

orehends the great end of life, would desire to be placed .- Ch

AN INTERESTING FACT .- The following inter-

AN INTERESTING FACT.—The following interesting fact has been communicated to us as an illustration of the beneficial effects produced in the community by the late vigorous Temperance movements in this city.

A few days since Mr. — came to the Total Abstinence Head Quarters, No. 1, Mariboro's Chapel, in a state of great agitation. He said he had come to join the Society, and throw himself on its protection—that for a few days past, he had been very much intoxicated—had lately been in the House of Correction for being drunk—and that a warrant was then out for his arrest. He signed the pledge—and two members of the Society, strangers to him, men, who but a short time since, were wedded to the cup—and had both committed crimes, under the influence of society, strangers to him, men, who but a short time since, were wedded to the cup—and had both committed crimes, under the influence of drink, for which they had been disgracefully drink, for which they had been disgracefully punished—took the unfortunate man by the hand, tendered their assistance, and accompanied him to the Police Court, where they represented the case to Justices Simmons and Merrill, who were upon the bench.

The Justices listened to the statements with attention and kindness. They speke in the work

all enemies are put under the conquering Saviour's feet; the whole earth with joy receives her king; and his kingdom, which consists in right-cousness, and peace, and holy joy, becomes co-extensive with the world.—Payson.

THE IMPORTANCE OF LITTLE THINGS.
While Michael Angelo was employed in the completion of one of his famous statues, he received a visit from a friend, who expressed his admiration of the work, but who, on repeating the visit was astonished at the apparently slow progress which had been made, and exclaimed. "You have been idle since I saw you last." "By no means," replied the artist. "I have retouched this part, and polished that; I have softened this feature, and brought out this muscle, I have given more expression to this lip, and more energy to

ieve my winter as well as my summer seasons,

mister search the circulation, by the Society, of 1600,000 standard examples and body to the same and application as an early 500,000 of the 17,000,000 population have been reached in any way by the volumes of the Society, and for this number only an average of one book for three persons has been furnished. Society and for this number only an average of one book for three persons has been furnished. The volumes of the Society, and for this number only an average of one book for three persons has been furnished. The volumes of the Society and for this number only an average of one book for three persons has been furnished. The volumes of the Society and for this number only an average of one book for three persons has been furnished. The volumes of the Society and for this number only an average of one book for three persons has been furnished. The volumes of the Society and for this number only an average of one book for three persons has been furnished. The volumes of the Society and for this number only an average of one book for three persons has been furnished. The volumes of the Society and for this number only an average of one book for three persons has been furnished. The volumes of the Society and for this number only an average of one book for three persons has been furnished. The volumes of the Society and for this number only an average of one book for three persons has been furnished. The volumes of the Society and for this number only an average of one book for three persons has been furnished. The volumes of the Society and for this number only an average of the society sessed, calm, middle aged gentleman, accustomed to public speaking, he is in reality a very diffident, nervous, timid sort of a man, who would as soon have put his arm into the fire, or stormed a battery, as to have attempted to make a speech on such an occasion.

Accordingly, after in vain making signs, imploringly, by extending his hand towards his

A new and vigorous paper has been started in North Carolina, the first of the hind in the hin

sustained.

The "Washingtonian" is also edited and published by a society of reformed drunkards, at Augusta, Me.
The "Magnolia" is another of the same kind,

The "Magnolia" is another of the same kind, recently commenced at Cambridge, Mass.

"The Total Abstinent" is published by the young men of Norwich, Ct. These are cheering indications, and give promise of better times.

"Bellenger's French Phrase Book, CONVERSATIONAL Phrases and Diabetures in Early and Earlichs, compide theigh from the ethics in last Paris edition of Reflenger's Conversational Phrases, and any additions and corrections and corrections. Published by JALAITS, Jack & CO., E4 Washington street.

A Ghost.-The Rochester Democrat states that To Channing's Lecture at Philate the people on the Tonawanda Creek, a part of the Eric Canal, are very much troubled with a sort of ghost. Nobody had seen it, but a great number have distinctly heard its groans, and other diabolical manifestations. A physician at Lockport, anxious to inquire into the mystery, has chartered a steamboat and gone to the spot to make some further investigations into its character, and the object of its visit.

Beston, June 19 Channing's Lecture at Philate And Address, delivered before the Mercantile I character bef

JACOBS, aged 82 years.

Storm and the second second

Charlestown Female Seminary.

tution. Satisfactory reference as to character as en. Address (Post paid, bes 14), Amesbury Ma 4w-5

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July 9.

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Shoriety, 13, Cornhill—C. C. Dean, Agent.

In his former prices, not with standing the adm from fact, the historiety read of most will be found in former prices, not with standing the adm from fact, the historiety read of most will be found at the most day of 29 per cent or most will be found at the most

Sequel to the Spelling Book, by S. T. Worcester, 4thed,
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Book are so excellent, that we can certainly recommend it to
the notice of teachers, and the patronoge of the committee.

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Highly recommendatory notices of the above have also heer
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THE DEW OF HERMON.

A Birrogue delivered where the College and Tailors' Trimmings. Also, in Fastmanis Eastly
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NEW CHENA LAWN.

THE DEW OF HERMON.

A Discourse delivered before the Conference of English
A Ministers. By Rollin II. Neale, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Boston. Price 13 cents.

Mrs. Steele's journey to the West.
Pike's True Happiness; or, the Excellence and Power of Early Religion. By the author of Personaives to Early Religion. By the author of Personaives to Early Religion. Free 50 ets.
The Southern Harp.
Towndrow's Senography.
Jay's Jubblee Memorial. For sale by JAMES LORING, Jay's Jubblee Memorial. For sale by JAMES LORING, Na. 122 Washington street.

NEW TEMPERANCE PAPERS.-The firm hold

New Temperance Papers.—The firm hold which the principles of temperance are gaining upon the popular mind, is indicated by the numerous papers devoted to their enforcement, which are springing up in all parts of the Union, and which show by their vigor and enterprise, the evidences of being held in lavor.

In addition to those already in existence, another paper called the "Give Plant," has been started in this city, by L. D. Johnson, and is to be composed entirely of articles written by females. The first No. contains interesting contributions from Mrs. Steele, the popular and telented author of the "He. Contents—Co THE Rollo Code of Morals of ABOBTT.

North Carolina, the first of the kind in the State.

A daily temperance paper, called the "Morning Star," has been commenced at Boston, by James Burns, Esq. a reformed drunkard. It is so far well

Dr. Channing's Lecture at Philadelphia More testimony in favor of the merits of the Picts

OBITUARY.

Died, in Carlisle, Mass. June 27th, 1841, Dra. John acons, aged 82 years. He entered his electron rest on the abbath, which was a precious day to him on earth, after a

OH. Cloths, all widths, suitable for Table Cove be obtained at the UNE PRICE STORE, No. 28 ton street.

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NO. 30.-

REL

CHRISTIA The following documents able Ministers of the

ACTION OF TH Messrs Editors, recent session in Hooing statement and re subject of "Christian STATEMEN

In the progress of as indispensable, as form error is always because it is least lik cause, from its relation confidence, which the sign to admitted truth. ten, relatively to our truth; but the mome pellant elements is distinctive and peculi

These prefatory the tration in the present tions of the church, Christian Perfection of this system are fals prove; and as difficult The system is a subt error. Any partial pr had, is easily explained the truth is made most sumes an imposing work, therefore, of ex jury to the other, because and honest inc con nittee propose t purpose it will be su following questions: et point in this questio laton to that point? tions in the above orde 1. In the first place

point—what is the real
That there is some i
What is it? It is not, ments of the moral la Gospel, men are commo not whether men are u holy; not whether, as is to them a possible star pel system is competent tion in holiness, if its em not whether it is the d church to rise much his has ever yet done in our eny, or all of these point it is to have the appear its reality. Some, or a part of the scheme of " certainly they do not i character, for they invo fering from the ground orthodox Christians in supposed that their a nous and fearful soli men in regard to the system. It must there other element. What is tion that Christian me during the present life, ness, excluding sin in e indefinite period they re

position requires a mon neither suffer, nor gain, Ist. A state of perfec ess, as leaves not a se quirements, either in solutely and complet is predicate—such he ormity to God's la Any thing short of this even at the time when it such a state would be on ete sanctification. In of this assumed attaining thate or decrease the p law-this would

of both categories inv ment.
2d. This affirmation 2d. This affirmation of everal relations. The fire, that some Christians this state. It is not conte of all Christians, and by are Christians, except the sanctified. The second return in the content of me, i. e. that this att present life and the manent state for a period is a day, a week, a month, not denied that it is a state

ble; hence a Christ pse into one of imperfect phenomenon would be applied to the phenomenon would be applied in phenomen to the former state. Restorations may be of an induction of the phenomen and the individuals. They are confounded with that the which regards each act as the phenomen of the phenomen and the phenomenon of th enon would be than is assigned to the pro moral act.

Such is the real question happen of "Christian Perfect hay peculiarity. This is the ded; to argue any other, a real one—it is to meet an of a no debate, but entire agre if. In the second place it. What is truth in relation to the tis obvious, that the burn him, who affirms the truth of bust moreover direct his pullimed, and not to somethin arry a question by starting average another. If the prestablished, the discussion is ne of " Christian Perfection of the Christian Perfection of the Christian Perfection of the Christian Perfect of the Christian Perfect of the Christian Open Local Prints

with may be well therefore it in our logical rights, position yet been proved as a variety of subording to which is all that can all that sometimes be effection in holiness is a refore it is actually attain by this argument possesses. y this argument posses re, if we state it in a syl hus:—whatever is attail by attained in this life as is attainable in this attained in this life y attained in this life.
this syllogism has the a
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fiveres must be prefectly evers must be perfectl-life; then every man cent life, the highest p

ral good of his being.